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APOLOGY to the READER.

January the First, 1740-1.

IT is now above four Months since the preceding Papers were printed, and they were designed to have been published and dispersed during the Autumn, as the properest Time of the Year (before the Severity of the Winter Season) for examining into the Truth of what the Author advances, concerning *the Structure of the (a) Earth, and the easy Practicability and universal Utility of his Canal Scheme*. But the Publication, and the casting off of the Copper-plates of the following Plans and Tables, which were necessary towards the Explanation of such Parts of the preceding Papers as regard the proposed new Method of *greatly, easily, cheaply, and universally* improving our, and all other Countries by Canals, Drains, &c. (b) have been retarded till now by the Author's ill State of Health, and other unsurmountable Difficulties and Reasons to be given in the Appendix; in which will be likewise added, all the other Plans mentioned in the Table of Contents, with several other Papers, Plans, Tables, and Hints, which will help not only towards the better understanding the State of *Scotland*, and of all *Britain*, and the Necessity of uniting and strengthening ourselves at Home, and in our Plantations, and of removing and abolishing the hurtful Parts of the heretofore, more than kingly, tyrannical and overgrown feudal Powers, Courts, and Jurisdictions of a few Families in *Scotland* (which not only stand in the Way of all Improvements and good Union, or publick-spirited Works in that Part of the now united Kingdom, but shall be made appear to be the chief Causes and Instruments of all those publick and common *British* Factions, Disunions, Evils and Grievances so universally complained of at present) but they will likewise serve as Hints and Precedents for such thinking publick-spirited Persons as truly love, and want to advance the common Good of Mankind, and their several Countries; and charitably to provide for all our Infirms, and Incurables, and other proper Objects of publick Charity, and to enable many of them to be (instead of a Burden) useful to themselves, to many others, and to the Publick likewise. These Papers, Plans, and Hints, &c. will also point out Methods how we may easily employ and provide for our numerous Poor and Neccessitous, and for vast Numbers of additional Fellow-Citizens upon Subjects vastly profitable to themselves and the Publick: And how we may easily and quickly pay off all our publick Debts honestly, and relieve the trading, industrious and working Part of our People of their most burthensome Taxes, and yet have publick Funds sufficient to enable us to defend ourselves, and even to act offensively against all such foreign Powers who do, or may offend us. And will serve, in general, as Helps to such as desire to have the State of *Britain*, *Ireland*, and our Plantations, and of all other Countries more truly, more fully and duly represented to the Publick than they are hitherto in any of our Maps, or annually printed *Present States of Britain*, and other such Books.

But tho' such Essays and Attempts obviously tend to the general Good, and to enable us (by better knowing the State and common Goods and common Evils of Mankind and our Country) to take proper Measures for our common Good, Preservation and Improvement; tho' all such Proposals as those made by the Author for advancing our common Goods, and for removing such common Evils and Nufances, are the very best Services we can possibly render Mankind and our Country, yet we are not insensible of the manifold Difficulties, Discouragements, Censures and Dangers naturally attending the Authors of such publick-spirited Undertakings; that in all such Cases, *Inceditur per ignes supposito cinere dolose. Quod obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit*, &c. and that, in short, at an Average, all the World over, there is more to be got, and less Hazards to be run in this World, by flattering and following the Leaders of demagogue and ministerial Factions, in the common various broad Roads of Private Spirit, than by opposing them, and defending or advancing Knowledge, Publick-Spirit and the true common Good of Mankind and our Country, in the narrow and dangerous Paths of Virtue; of which we shall treat more fully in the Appendix. And, indeed, were Publick-Spirit, that Paramont Love and Duty which we all owe to the publick or common Good of Mankind and our Country, which is the very first and greatest, and the only true and Praise-worthy End of all human Virtues, and social Duties and Actions whatsoever, and the principal Support of all good Society and Government, to be exploded; and were self private-spirited Love, and the raising of our private Fortunes, Power and Interest upon the Ruins of our Country, and without any superior Regard to the said paramont publick Good, to be deemed and judged (according to the diabolical *worldly Wisdom*, Sophisms, Doctrines and Practices of the Leaders and Promoters of private-spirited Tyranny and Faction) to be our principal Duty, End, Aim, Butt and Object, and the Proofs and Marks of Virtue, Prudence and Wisdom; and were such Persons as resist and oppose their said wicked private-spirited and diabolical Doctrines, Powers, and factious Practices to be (according to their pretended Judgments of Men and Things) deemed Madmen, frantick, and turbulent, and criminal Resisters of (what they would impiously have esteemed) the lawful Powers, Authorities, Laws and Ordinances of God and Nature, and of the Constitution of our Country; and were it a Crime and no Virtue to venture our own private Lives and Estates, in order to endeavour to advance the common Good; the Author, in such case, could not excuse himself for the greatest Degrees of Crimes, Follies, Frenzies, undue Liberties and highly blameable Omissions, Commissions, Imprudence and Indiscretion, in having not only so long neglected the frequent Opportunities he had of easily raising his private Fortune and Family, by making Court to, and following the Leaders of *Scotch* Factions, and private, arbitrary and monopolizing Powers, by joining with whom (in *Juvenal's* Method of raising our Fortunes by Actions, *Gygarris & carcere digna*) and in their Oppressions, and taking unfair Advantages of his Fellow-Citizens, he might easily have shared with them in the Spoils of the Publick; and in having likewise so long, and so tenaciously adventured all his private Fortune, and the Money Credit of many of his Friends, and spent so much of his Time, and even sacrificed his private Character and Constitution, in settling and carrying on Mineral and Husbandry Colonies and Projects for so many Years together, in uncultivated, wild and remote, oppressed and ill-governed Parts of *Argyleshire*, and other Parts of *Scotland*, for the general Good and Improvement of the Nation, and in defending his own and the general Rights, Liberties and Properties of the Freeholders, and the common Good of the whole Body of the People of *Scotland*, against such oppressive Powers, in spite of the constant, highly criminal Oppositions and Oppressions of the Leaders and chief Favourites of the Factions, and Neglects of due Protection from the subordinate Executioners of the Laws in that Part of *Britain*, but also in being thus (as he still is) positively determined to continue the same publick-spirited Conduct, and resolved, by the Assistance of God, either to raise his own and his Family's true Honour and Interest, by advancing the common Good of Mankind and his Country, by the Methods proposed in the preceding Papers, and by the Downfall of the hurtful Parts of those wicked Powers mentioned in them, which create those Factions, destroy all true Publick-Spirit, Loyalty, Liberty and Industry, and universally corrupt the Manners of our People, the Laws, and the Execution of them, and all good Government; and to trust to the Providence of God, and good Will and Justice of the supream Authorities of Mankind, and his Country, to be supported and rewarded for the universally useful new Discoveries and Proposals, which God hath enabled him to make publick for the common Good, and to have the good Services he hath rendered his Country rewarded, and the Losses and Damages which he has sustained by Oppression, and want of Protection, whilst employ'd these many Years in advancing the common Good of his Country, repair'd and made up to him and his injured Friends, Creditors and Family, by the publick Justice and Equity of *Great Britain*, or else to fall in the Way of his Duty, and in the best of all Causes, in the Defence of the Liberties of Mankind and his Country, or be forced out of this Island by Oppression and want of

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(a) See Page 28 of the Papers laid before the Parliament.

(b) See Page 6 of the Papers dedicated to Sir Robert Walpole; as also the End of Page 39, and the Beginning of Page 40, of the Papers laid before both Houses of Parliament.

due Protection for thus honestly and public-spiritedly attempting and executing such universally useful Projects, and endeavouring to have such universally useful Proposals and obvious Methods of uniting, strengthening and improving all the Dominions of *Great Britain*, paying off our Debts, removing the hurtful Part of our Taxes, and providing for our numerous poor and necessitous People, put in Execution; and to have the hurtful Parts of those universally poisonous and destructive Powers, the heretable feudal Tenures, Courts and Jurisdictions in *Scotland*, abolished by the Wisdom of the Nation, as being the only Methods which, in all human Probability, can save the *British* Dominions, as well as *Scotland*, from general Distractions, Disunions, Dismembrations, Civil Wars and Bloodshed, or (which is yet much worse) from universal Slavery, and total Ruin, Destruction and Corruption, as shall be demonstrated in the Appendix; wherein shall be likewise given (amongst other Things) the Reasons why the laying these Matters before the Publick at this Time, becomes absolutely necessary even for the Publick Safety, and the rather, because the said heretable Jurisdictions are *latent Evils*, hitherto unduly kept hid from the Publick, and tho' they are truly the chief and principal Causes and Instruments of all those common or general Evils and Grievances complained of, by our modern Journalists, and other Writers upon the State of *Britain*, yet have not been touched upon by any one of them; so that except, in the Papers published by the Author (which have been hitherto stifled by the Power and Calumnies of the Leaders of the Factions in *Scotland*) this Subject has not been fairly laid before the Publick, whereby the Generality of the Body of the People, and their Representatives, have been kept in the Dark, and from the Knowledge of this the chief Cause of our various State Evils and Grievances, and thereby hindered from removing it.

But as these Things shall be particularly explained in the Appendix, we shall here only further observe in general, that in all Nations, Countries and Provinces which are under either *supream* or *subordinate* Slavery (*that is, where either supreme Tyranny, or the absolute Power and Will of one or more supreme Rulers, whether Monarchical, Aristocratical, or Republican, have by Fraud, Force and Violence, and by long Possession got themselves, and their Wills, established above Law, and where they set up an ambitious Will and private-spirited Interest of their own, distinct and separate from that of the equal, mutual or general common Good of both the Rulers and Ruled, which is the only good Kind of Government, or, which is far worse, where subordinate Tyranny prevails (that is, where all, or any of the chief subordinate Ministers, Officers, Judges and Executioners of the Laws and Government, but more especially, when one or a few of them, i. e. demagogue or ministerial Oligarchies have by private-spirited and treasonable Ambition, or treacherous and fraudulent Artifices, Briberies and Corruptions, usurped, or do unjustly exerce any great Branches, or any great Measures of such absolute more than kingly private-spirited tyrannical Powers, Jurisdictions, or any Civil, Military, or Ecclesiastical Wills, Interests, monopolizing and exclusive private Courts of Justice, or other Privileges, inconsistent with, and hurtful to, the said common Law and general Good, either Hereditarily, or for Life, or for any long Continuance of Time, whose Interest it is to strengthen their said wicked and hurtful private Powers, and the Factions naturally arising from them, by weakening the supreme publick Powers, and general or common Laws and Courts of Justice, and even the Parliaments, and other chief State Councils, and the common Good of their chief Magistrates and Country, and to keep us all, as much as they can, in mutual Jealousies and Disunion, and, in the Dark, that we may not discover the evil Nature and Consequences of their said private-spirited Powers, and their vicious, corrupt and private-spirited Practices, Oppressions and undue Executions and Male-Administration of the Laws and Government, naturally arising from the said too great, or too long continued Powers*), all such publick-spirited Designs and Attempts, new Discoveries and Proposals, or Methods for strengthening, uniting and more comfortably maintaining and employing the Body of the People in truly useful and profitable Works, and towards informing the Publick of the true fundamental Rights, Constitution, Interest and State of their Country, together with Proposals for advancing the common Good, or for removing our common Evils, Nufances and Grievances, are, and always must, by such Tyrants and disnatured Fellow-Citizens, be called highly presumptuous and criminal for any of their *Slaves* or *Villains* (as they esteem their equally free-born Subjects and Fellow-Citizens) to pretend to complain of any of their Oppressions or oppressive Powers, and to dictate (as they call it) to them, our *Lords and Masters*, or to inform the Publick of any Thing concerning Government, especially of any Thing that tends evidently to the common or general Good, Union, Happiness and Improvement of the whole State and Body of the People; for it is the very principal and constant Study, and one of the chiefest Artifices and greatest Securities of all such *supreme and subordinate Tyrants* to hide the Nature of good Government, and the true Interest and State of their Country, to discourage all good natural and equal Liberty, Law, and good Government, and useful Arts and Sciences, Trade and Industry, and useful new Inventions, Improvements, or Discoveries whatsoever, and to keep the Body of the People in gross Ignorance, Disunion, Poverty, Taxes, Debts, Want and Misery, that thereby, and through absolute Necessity and Want of other useful Arts, Trade, and Employments, they may be forced to become so many passive-obedient Hewers of Wood and Drawers of Water, absolute Slaves, Spahis, and Janizaries, miserable and precarious blind Liverymen, mercenary Soldiers, and private Followers of them into their publick or private Ambitions, Wars, Feuds and Factions, and that the Body of the People may, thro' Ignorance, and thro' the Heat of their Feuds from Faction, be the less able to discover that the true Source of their own Misery doth arise from the Tyranny and evil Government of their supreme and subordinate tyrannical Rulers.

But more especially, this is the constant Study and Artifice of all *subordinate Tyrants*; for however absolute or tyrannical *supreme Rulers* may be if they please, yet if they have good natural Dispositions, Sense and Discernment, or if they are not Usurpers, or Conquerors, or byassed by superior foreign Tyes and Interest, inconsistent with the common Good of the People they govern, they will, like the *natural Parents of a private Family*, find out, in spite of the corrupt Education and base and treacherous Flatteries and Sophisms of their sycophant Courtiers, Leaders, Quack-doctors of all Sorts, that their own only true Good, Happiness, Interest, Safety and Security, and those of the People they govern, are *common, reciprocal and inseparable*. And tho' therefore we frequently see that several virtuous and wise absolute sovereign Princes do take Care to execute Law and Government justly, that is, encourage all useful Knowledge, Arts and Sciences, and the publick-spirited trading and industrious Part of their People; and reward all such as make good and useful Discoveries or Improvements for the common Good of Mankind and their Country; and discourage and punish all Idleness and private-spirited Persons, especially all *Oppressors and corrupt Executioners of the Laws*, yet this can never be so much as possibly expected from such *disnatured subordinate Tyrants*, since the Consequence of such a Conduct in them would be the Destruction of their own wicked Powers and Interests. For as the only Interest, Safety and Hopes of their continuing their said private-spirited Powers, Courts and Jurisdictions and other monopolizing (and hurtful to the Publick) Grants, and Privileges, and Numbers of idle Followers consist in the common Ignorance, Miseries, Disunions and Misunderstandings, Vices and Corruptions of their chief Rulers, and of the Body of their Fellow-Citizens, and in keeping them in mutual Jealousies, Feuds, Disunion, vicious Idleness and Luxury, and in Ignorance of their said common Good and Interest, and of the true State of the Education, Culture and Government of the People, and of the true State, Execution, Situation, Culture and Government of the (c) Laws, Lands and Waters of their Country, and consequently from being able to discover the true and proper Measure of Education, Culture and Government which ought to be taken for the common general Good, Utility and Safety, and from being able to discover the evil Nature of those subordinate Powers, and the manifold general evil Consequences, and private-spirited Practices, and corrupt subordinate Execution of the Laws and Government naturally arising from them; therefore they always represent it an undue Intermeddling, and an Indication of Madness, and of a frantick Brain, and even the Height of Presumption, and a Crime of the very first Magnitude against their High and Mightinesses and private-spirited Powers, for any Person to attempt to open the Eyes either of the chief Magistrates, or of the Body of the People, or to discover to them any Thing that is truly new, or universally useful or for their true common Good and Interest, or which tends to the better Knowledge of the true State of the People, Laws, Lands and Waters of their Country, or towards their better Education, Government, Culture and Improvement. For as all useful Knowledge, and every new Discovery or Proposal which is anyways useful to the supreme lawful Constitution and Power, or common Good of the Country, do naturally tend to the Abatement and Destruction of the Power of the

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Devil, and of all wicked Power; and, as *Ignorance is the Curse of God*, and the very greatest and most general Handle, Instrument and Support of Disunion, and of the Power of the Devil, and of all wicked Power, and of that Tyranny, Idleness, Poverty and Slavery and Feuds, which do always naturally attend Faction; thence it naturally follows, that all useful Knowledge, Trade, Arts and Sciences and Discoveries tending to the Advancement of the common or general Good, Union, Peace and Happiness, Knowledge or Information or Improvement of the Generality of Mankind and our Country, always are, and must be, naturally discouraged, and all Ignorance, Idleness, Feuds and useless, hurtful and unprofitable Arts and Sciences are, and always must, as naturally be encouraged by all such private-spirited, subordinate, archwizard and serpentine Powers, and demagogue and ministerial Leaders of Faction and Deceivers, Betrayers and Corrupters of their chief Magistrates and Fellow-Citizens: For, in short, as their Power and Interest is directly the Reverse of that of the common Good of the chief Magistrates and People, and of all good supreme and subordinate Power and Government; so their Actions and Measures of Government must be so likewise, that is to say, they do, and must, discourage all the virtuous and publick-spirited, and encourage all the vicious and private-spirited Part of Mankind.

Thus 'tis evident, that the Authors of all such publick-spirited useful Discoveries, Improvements and Attempts towards the Advancement of the common or general Good, Peace and Union, and towards removing and decreasing the Weight and Power of all Oppressors and Enemies of the common Good, are under all such *subordinate tyrannical Governments, Courts and Jurisdictions*, sure to draw upon themselves the universal Censures, Clamour, Envy and Malice of all the *Possessors* of those chief subordinate Nimrods and their substitute slavish Serpents and Instruments of Faction and Tyranny, whose *Arcana privati Imperii & Tyrannidis*, their *legionary and Squadronary* demagogue and ministerial Triumvirats, or Quadrate, &c. Fraternities and State and Cantore Junctos, and privy councilary, sinistrous and private-spirited oligarchick Sophisms and Artifices, the Authors of all such publick-spirited Attempts and Proposals, must necessarily help to unveil and discover; and therefore they are sure to be attack'd by all their various diabolical and base murdering publick demagogue and ministerial Weapons and Engines of Oppression, Calumny and Detraction; and, among other Things, to be explain'd more particularly in the Appendix, to have the Zeal they shew for their Country, and their just Deregations against all its wilful Oppressors misrepresented, as the Effects of private uncharitable Passion, Pique, Malice and Resentment; and happy, if they, their Friends, Families and Posterity, escape the private Stileto's, Durks, Pocket Pistols and various chymical Poisons, Assassinations and hereditary Resentments of the wilfully wicked Patrons, and the unhappily blinded slavish Followers of the ancient and modern Leaders of such Factions and *Seigniories des Montaignes*: For the constant Experience of all Ages, and all the ancient and modern Histories tell us, that in all Countries, where the Powers of such Tyrants have prevailed or do prevail, it is much less dangerous for any Person, especially for Authors, publicly to affront Heaven and their chief Magistrates, and even openly and avowedly to justify the most unnatural and wilful Kinds of Blasphemies and rebellious Principles and Practices, even of selling or betraying the fundamental natural and national Rights, Laws, Liberties and Properties of Mankind and their Country, than to do any real Good to the Publick, either on the one Hand, by discovering or proposing any thing to be done towards the general Improvement of their Country, and the greater Happiness of the Body of the People, and towards the Advancement of the common Good, and the equal Information of the chief Magistrates and the Publick; or, on the other Hand, by discovering or complaining of any common Oppressions, or proposing to have them, or any publick common Grievances and Nufances, which stand in the Way of the said common Good, abolished and removed.

And, indeed, this must needs always be the Case under all such *private Tyrannies*; and the more the Proposals are for the general Good, the more violent must the Opposition and Resentments of those private Tyrants, and their wilful and blind Followers and Favourites naturally be, because, as their Powers, Courts, Jurisdictions and Privileges, &c. are like those of the Devil, *private-spirited, mala in se (d), and without any Mixture of Good in them*, and are only to be supported and maintained by Evils of all Kinds, so all publick-spirited Works, useful and industrious Projects, Discoveries, Improvements, Attempts and Proposals, and every thing that is really for the common Good, and lessening the common Evils of their chief Magistrates and Country, thwart and weaken their said *private-spirited Powers, Wills and Interests*; and the more they are for the common Good, the more they thwart and weaken them, and therefore naturally provoke their Malice and Envy the more, and render them the more desperate and irreconcilable Enemies to all such publick-spirited Persons.

But since every Person, especially every Christian, is by the Laws of God and Nature, as well as by those of all well-regulated Countries, bound and obliged, according to the best of our Abilities and Talents, to endeavour to advance the common or general Good of Mankind and our Country, and to help to oppose and remedy all our contrary common Evils and Grievances *at all Perils*; and for that End to represent to the Publick all such Things which we think will anyways contribute to those the first and greatest of all good Ends and Purposes; since it is highly criminal, and even the very greatest Degree of treasonable Omission, knowingly and wilfully to neglect this the greatest of all social Duties; and which is even the best Office we can possibly render to Heaven itself; since no Neglects we meet with from the Leaders of the different Factions of our Country, should discourage us, and make us despair of the Common-wealth, or make us neglect our Endeavours for its common Good, and to undeceive the misled Multitude, since all Power which acts against or neglects Law, is of no Authority, and is to be resisted; and since in a particular Manner every Person, especially every Christian, is bound to be an Enemy to all such wicked subordinate Powers, and to all Persons who will wilfully and unjustly defend and exerce them; since we are positively obliged to oppose and make War upon them in spite of all Dangers and Perils, and to trust to the Providence and Protection of Heaven and the Laws of Nature, and of all well-regulated Countries, against these their and our most Capital Enemies; since on the one Hand no thinking Person, who duly (as he ought) considers the doing of Good and opposing of Evil to be his greatest Duty, can omit it without feeling the greatest Shame, Strings and Reproaches of his own Conscience; and since on the other Hand, whoever do their best Endeavours towards it, do thereby not only satisfy their own Minds and Consciences, but in all Events will be well esteemed by all the worthy and publick-spirited Part of Mankind; which Consideration, even in this World, ought to be esteemed a sufficient Motive, Reward and Encouragement, to every thinking Person, to condemn the Censures, Oppositions and Calumnies of Faction, and to run all Hazards in so great, good and honourable a Cause, as that of the common or general Good of Mankind and our Country, which is certainly the best of all Causes; so in a more particular Manner it were superlatively shameful and criminal to neglect this Duty in *Britain*, at least in *England, Wales*, and all *South-Britain*, where we can do it with much greater Safety to ourselves and our Families, than in most of all the other Countries of the World, because our natural Rights, Liberties and Properties, and our Lives (our *Jura Civitatis Humanae & Britannicae*) are better secured, and less exposed to all such private-spirited, subordinate, tyrannical Powers and Serpents, which have by Law been quite banished their Territories, and dare no more openly appear in their own Colours above-board, or out of the Sphere and Reach of the common supreme Laws, but may be publicly accused and made subject to the open and fair parliamentary Trials, and to the other open and fair Trials by Juries of our Country: So that, tho' such Tyrants may lurk and hide themselves, and secretly oppress, and unduly exerce, such private-spirited, tyrannical, and more than kingly Powers in remote Provinces of the *British* Dominions, and yet appear in Publick under false Masks of publick Spirit, and as ministerial or demagogue Patriots, Heroes, and Lovers of equal Laws, Liberty, Trade and Industry; tho' they may for a while, under these false Masks, amuse and deceive the unthinking Populace, like *Ferobobam, Caesar* and *Pompey*, and like the Sons of *Samuel* and *Zeruiab*, or like *Absolom* and *Achitophel*, steal the Hearts of the People, and may privately hurt the common Good, and sting, wound and murder the Characters of Persons concerned in such publick-spirited Attempts in the Dark, and from behind these and other such Sophisms, false Cloaks, Colours and sinistrous Artifices and Screens of pretended right Reason, Law, Power and Authority, or rather of wicked Statemen and Abusers of all good and right Reason, Law, Power, Authority and Government: Tho' they may thus privately and treacherously endeavour to amuse, corrupt and poison the Populace and the whole *British* Constitution, and by stifling the Truth, to keep us in the Dark, and to put us all into Confusion, Disunion and Faction, and to trouble the Waters of the State, that they and their over-grown Factions may have, upon the Balance, the greater Weight and Influence against the supreme Authority and common Good, and may profit and

fish the better during our common Troubles and Confusion; and tho' within those Countries and Courts of Justice, where they have more than kingly, and plainly tyrannical and arbitrary Power and Influence, they may with Impunity calumniate and oppress such Persons as endeavour to give us any new or useful Lights into our true common Interest and Happiness, and towards the general Good and Improvement of Mankind and our Country, yet in *England*, and under a *British* Parliament, such Serpents, Crocodiles and Hypocrites, cannot long hope to prosper, or to be long able to hide their disnatur'd Chameleon and changeable Colours, and double and private-spirited Dealings and Practices, from the discerning Wisdom of the Nation, and far less to be able, or even to dare, openly to justify their said *Mala in se*, diabolical and private-spirited Powers and oppressive and treasonable wilfully wicked Designs and Practices, because of the supreme Justice and Discernment of the executive Authority of the common Laws and common Good; that is to say, because of that general and equal natural fundamental Right which every Person has of petitioning, accusing, and of being heard against all such oppressive Powers and Oppressors, and of bringing them, and the Tenor of their Lives and Actions, to publick View, by publick Trials before the general, just and discerning Juries of the Nation in Parliament assembled, or before the impartial and independent Juries of their Peers.

For publick-spirited Persons are not in *England*, as in most other Countries, reduced to what *Julius Caesar* justly called the utmost Degree of Misery and Servitude, that of not even daring to complain against either their ministerial or demagogue Oppressors and subordinate Tyrants, and undue Executioners of the Law, or to write their Thoughts of Government freely, or to propose any thing to the Publick, however much it may be for the publick Good, except what pleases their subordinate Tyrants, and their substituted Licensers of the Press; nor are they reduced to despair of all Redress of Grievances, and of all open and fair Trials, or of Reparation against such Oppressors; and of all Reward or Protection for any good Services they do the Publick: And now, since these subordinate hereditary, more than kingly, private-spirited and tyrannical Powers together, with ministerial and privy Councillary Restraints upon the Liberty of the Press, have been abolished, no Person in *England* need to fear the Fate of the virtuous and publick-spirited *Rawleigh*, *Vauban*, and the *Dewits*, and other such virtuous Persons, who fell Sacrifices to the Leaders of such Factions; but, on the contrary, every publick-spirited Person, Commoner as well as Peer, and their Families and Posterity, have now a double Encouragement, Security and Protection against all such private-spirited Powers and Serpents, viz. not only in the supreme general publick Justice of parliamentary Juries, but in the particular private Virtue and Justice of the private unbiassed Juries of their Peers: For now in *England* there are no civil, military, or ecclesiastical hereditary Generals, or Generals for Life; no Princes Palatine with exclusive more than kingly Powers and Privileges; no perpetual and hereditary Dictators and Judges, who dare publickly own the forming of *Triumvirates*, or *quadrile* and other dangerous Junctio's, Fraternities, Confederacies and Conspiracies, Leagues and Covenants, above the Reach of Accusation and common Trial by Law, but all Persons are now equally subjected to fair Trials, by unbiassed and independant Jurymen.

And as the lowest and poorest Citizen in *Britain* has a natural and national fundamental and unalterable Right of petitioning against and accusing all private-spirited Powers and Oppressors whatsoever, so they may expect to have their Petitions heard, their Rights supported, and their Grievances redressed, as well as the greatest and richest Rulers and Fellow-Citizens: And as every Person, whom God enables to do any general Good, or to be the first Inventor of any Thing for the common or general Good and Improvement of Mankind and his Country, has a natural and national Right to be rewarded by all Mankind as well as his Country; and as every industrious Person, who is oppressed, has a natural and national Right to have his Losses, Damages and Grievances, thro' Oppression and want of due Protection, repaired; and since an impartial Execution of the Laws, and of Rewards and Punishments, are the greatest Hinges and Supporters and only Security of all Nations and Governments, without the just and impartial Distribution of which no Nation or Government can be tolerably (e) safe, since no good supreme Legislative or executive Authority will neglect these first and most essential Duties, neither will they, or any publick-spirited free *English* Judges or Jury, suffer such, or any industrious Persons, to be oppressed by such private-spirited Powers and Serpents, but will order all the Losses and Damages they have sustain'd thro' Oppression and want of due Protection, to be repair'd, and their good Services or useful Discoveries to be rewarded, and will censure and punish all such Oppressors and Neglectors of their Duty of executing the Laws aright, and of giving due Protection; and the higher and greater the Offender be, the greater will be their Resentment; and this, as a necessary Act of publick Justice, and of general good Example to the Publick, that is for a Terror and Discouragement to all such Oppressors on the one Hand, and for animating and encouraging all publick-spirited Persons on the other Hand.

For this is the main and principal Use, End and original Intention of all Government; and is the express Instructions and Commands of Heaven given to all supreme and subordinate Judges and Jurymen: And whoever they be who neglect them, do not only highly and sacrilegiously violate and neglect their Duty, and do deviate into Tyranny, and become the Murderers under Trust, in Place of being the Protectors of their Fellow-Citizens and Subjects, and put themselves in a State of War against the Laws and Liberties of Mankind and their Country; but are in the visible Way of their own temporal Perdition, as well as of the total Perdition and Destruction of their Countries, and of the Governments which they rule and serve by thus inverting the Nature of Government, by corrupting the whole Body of the People by discouraging virtuous and publick-spirited, and encouraging vicious and private-spirited Persons, and especially by encouraging all other corrupt subordinate tyrannical Powers, Judges and Executioners of the Laws, who (as shall be demonstrated in the Appendix) are the very greatest Plagues of all Society and good Government, and the principal Causes, Authors and Instruments of all epidemical or national Evils whatsoever. (f)

From what has been said, it appears, that all publick-spirited Persons and their Families, may expect Justice and Protection in *England*, more than in most other Countries, against all such private-spirited Powers and Oppressors whatsoever; since they are not only sure to be supported by the supreme legislative Authority, but by the supreme executive Authority of the Laws: And herein, indeed, does the superior Excellency of the *English* Government consist, that the Execution of the Laws and Government was, by our fundamental Laws and Constitution, put upon a better, more equal and general Footing, and the (g) executive Power was more equally divided and distributed in *Britain*, than in most other Countries in the World, and particularly because all Sorts of open and fair Play, and Tryals by Juries and the noble Science of Self-defence (if we may so call what *Cicero* and *Titus Livius* called the *Fura provocandi*, the *Patronæ Civitatis Vindictis* & *unica præsidia Libertatis*) the Right of defending our natural and national Liberties and Properties against all Invaders Oppressors of them, and of speaking out our Thoughts freely and openly, and proposing to the Publick whatever we think for the common Good; which, since the Invention of printing, is called by us, the Liberty of the Press; together with the Right of openly and freely accusing all Oppressors, however dignified or distinguished, and of publickly demanding Rewards for whatever good Services we do, or useful Discoveries we first make publick; which, indeed, as *Cicero* justly observes, are, with the Freedom of Elections, with the *Ieronarches Conservatores & Custodes Pacis*, or the Office of the Wardens, Justices or Keepers of the Peace, to be esteemed the Guardian and Tutelar Patrons and Protectors of the State, have been, in former Ages, kept upon a better Footing, and better kept up and cultivated, and less infringed and violated in *England*, than in any other Country in the World. And we may even justly affirm, that the People of *England* do principally and solely, under God, owe all their other past and present Degrees of Liberty, Power, Honour, Strength and Riches, above most, if not all other, Nations, to their having more tenaciously, than any other Nation of late Ages, kept up these natural and national fundamental and unalterable Rights, which are the principal Supports of all other Rights and Liberties, from being subverted by a few wicked and self-designing chief subordinate Rulers and Executioners of their civil, military and ecclesiastick Power, Laws and Government.

For,

(e) See the Marginal Note in the End of Page 5, of the Remonstrance.

(f) See Page 2, Line 59 of the Papers laid before Sir Robert Walpole; as also Page 7 Line 26, and Annotations at Letter (L.) of the Remonstrance.

(g) See Page 27, Line 1, of the Papers laid before the Parliament; as also Page 32, Line 13 of the said Papers.

For, as on the one Hand, it is (what we now call) the Liberty of the Press, and the parliamentary and other publick Petitions, Complaints and Trials, and Representations from the Meetings of the Freeholders, Justices of the Peace, and Body of the People, which have in all Passages, above all other Things, most over-aw'd and terrified, and still do principally over-awe and terrify all over-grown, subordinate, ministerial and demagogue Tyrants and Oppressors, and other corrupt Substitute Rulers and Executioners of our Laws and Government, which are (as has been already said, and which can never be enough repeated) undoubtedly the principal Causes, Authors and Instruments of all general national Evils, and the principal Ruiners of all supream Rulers, Nations and Governments: And as such Complaints, Petitions, Representations and Proposals, &c. have frequently hitherto prevented the total Ruin and Subversion of the English Liberties, which have been often attempted by such wicked subordinate Rulers, so, on the other Hand, it is their good Effects which not only thus frequently open the Eyes, awaken, animate, and encourage the publick Spirit and Virtue of the supream Rulers, and of the Generality of the Natives in England, but which incite, envite and encourage many ingenious, useful and industrious Persons of all other Nations to settle in England, to be desirous to be naturalized, and to add Strength to the Country, and to make several new and useful Inventions and Improvements of the Arts and Sciences, and Proposal for the common Good, first publick in England, even in Preference to their own native Countries, wherein they are less blessed with Liberty and an equal Execution of good Laws and Government.

And, indeed, as it is a certain Truth, that the Happiness or Unhappiness, Rise and Fall, &c. of all States and Nations, do, under God, principally depend upon a good or bad Execution of their Laws, and as a free and open, equal and impartial Execution of the Laws, and of Rewards and Punishments, is the Life and Soul of even all good Laws and Government, without which, all the Laws of God and Man are vain and useless. So these above-mentioned *Jura Civitatis Britannicæ*, these *Jura Provocandi*, Right of addressing, petitioning, remonstrating and complaining to the Publick against all corrupt Executioners of the Laws, &c. may be justly, in every Respect, esteemed (as *Cicero* and all approved Writers observe) the very Life and Soul, and chief Preservers of Liberty and good executive Power and Government itself; for it is they and the equal, free national Education of the whole Body of the People of England, and their being all equally by Law intitled and encouraged, not only to petition, but to bear Arms, and to use them, from their Infancy, in Defence of their natural Rights and Liberties, against all Oppressors, however dignified or distinguished; it is because the lowest and poorest Englishman may scorn the proudest and richest Tyrant and Slave, which, under God, principally creates, nurses and diffuses an universal laudable publick Spirit, Emulation, Magnanimity, and a generous Courage and warm Zeal and Passion for their Country, and a generous Love for fair and equal Laws and Liberty, and of fair and equal Trials of all Kinds, through all Ranks and Degrees of the People of England, and consequently naturally creates in their Hearts a general just Hatred and Contempt of all wilfully wicked and arrogant Pretenders to be Lords and Masters over them; and of all Military or Lord-anish and Factional Schemes of Government, arbitrary Judges, Tyrants, Oppressors, Calumniators, and all other publick or private, mean and private-spirited, cruel, unfair, felonious, treacherous, murdering and ungenerous Practices whatsoever: It is these Things which make the Reputations, and other Rights, Liberties and Properties, and the Lives of every the poorest and lowest Citizen of England, equally well secured against all such private-spirited serpentine Powers with those of the highest and richest Rulers, and which, in fine, as has been said, principally under God, by Virtue of god-like equal Laws and Government, protect the general, divine, natural, equal Rights, Liberties and Properties of the whole Body of the People of England, and consequently naturally create, nourish and diffuse a general national Emulation of laudable publick Spirit and Love for their Country, and a national Industry, Activity, true Courage and Generosity of Temper, which runs through the whole Body of the People, superior to most other Nations; which has made them the great, numerous, rich and potent People they are; which, as the ingenious Mr. *St. John* justly observed of the antient English Militia, makes them bold and good Soldiers in War, and industrious in Time of Peace; which not only makes the whole Body of the People willingly and chearfully to advance whatever Money is really wanting by the Publick for the common Defence of their Country; but renders them always willing and ready to venture their Lives in its Service, and to be easily disciplin'd and able to defend the Country with their Bodies and superior Prowess, both by Land and Sea, so as to be Proof of all other Nations, without the slavish pretended Necessities of all our neighbouring States of erecting and creating a new and unnatural and dangerous military Law and Power, or what is called, constant standing Armies in Times of Peace, with that of Forts, Guards, and Garrisons and Barracks in the Heart of the Country, &c. by which many of our neighbouring States have been enslaved.

It is to the petitioning against, and the resisting of, all such Encroachments, and by tenaciously supporting the *Jura Civitatis humani seu Britannicæ*, their said natural Rights and Liberties, that the English Nation have increased and multiply'd so exceedingly, and have brought a Blessing upon the Lands and Waters of their Parts of the Island, superior not only to Scotland, but to most other Countries, the Soil and Product of which, are naturally ~~not~~ fertile, and more easily improved than that of Britain; and by the preserving of which capital Blessings, they can only possibly hope to continue to be Great, or even to escape the Fate of many other Nations, who were once full as Great and Happy, but fell into Slavery, Depopulation, Desarts, total Ruin and Destruction, by neglecting and suffering those fundamental, capital natural Blessings to be, by Degrees, undermined, encroached upon; and, at last, wholly subverted and destroyed by a few of their chief, subordinate, disnured, powerful and over-grown Fellow-Citizens, the chief subordinate Executioners of the civil, military and ecclesiastick great Branches of their Laws, Power and Government; who impiously, treasonably and traiterously turned the said great Powers and Trust unduly reposed in them by the Publick into forming of ministerial and demagogue Factions of their own, to the weakening and total Subversion and Destruction of the common and supream Powers, Rights, Authorities and Liberties of other chief Magistrates (b) and Country.

But as these Things (together with the vast Advantages accruing to the publick Good, from the Office of Justice of Peace, if kept upon a good Footing (i. e.) if executed by duly qualified Persons chosen and appointed to exerce that Office by Turns, and not tempted to be corrupted by a too long Continuance in Office, by which this otherwise most excellent and most useful Office and Institution, deviates into a common State Nufance and (i) Corruption, shall be more fully explained and demonstrated in the Appendix: We shall only further add, That as such capital Blessings, productive of such universal Advantages, can never be enough valued and esteemed, and zealously and jealously preserved, cultivated and endeavoured to be improved and rendered general all over the British Dominions, and as all Encroachments upon, and Corruptions of them, can never be enough guarded against, by all the truly publick-spirited Lovers of Mankind and their Country.

So, in the mean time, and in order to convince all Sorts of Persons, in a general Manner, of the vast Advantages arising from the Liberty of the Press, we shall set down the following Words of the ingenious Author of the Treatise, intitl'd, *A Discourse for the Liberty of the Press*.

"The greatest Enjoyment of which rational and sociable Creatures are capable, is to employ their Thoughts on what Subject they please (especially what they think may advance the common Good) and to communicate them as freely as they think them; and herein consists the Dignity and Freedom of human Nature, without which no other Liberty can be secure: For what enables a few Tyrants to keep almost all Mankind in Slavery, but their narrow and wrong Notions about Government? Which is owing to the Discouragement they lye under of mutually communicating, and consequently of employing, their Thoughts on political Matters; which did they do, 'tis impossible the Bulk of Mankind should have suffered themselves to be enslaved from Generation to Generation. But the Arts of State, in most Countries, being to enslave the People, or to keep 'em in Slavery, it became a Crime to talk, much more to write, about political Matters: And ever since Printing has been invented, there have been, in most Places, State-Licensers to hinder Men from freely writing about Government; for which there can be no other Reason, than to prevent either the Defects of the Government, or the Management of it, from being discovered and amended.

B

" Besides,

(b) See Page 32, Line 13, and P. 27, L. 1. of the Papers laid before the Parliament; also P. 19, L. 18. of the Remonstrance, and the marginal Note at (Z) of the said Page.

(i) *Corruptio optimi pessima*. The Corruption of the best Things are the worst Sort of Corruptions.

" Besides, the Liberty of the Press is what chiefly animates all publick-spirited Persons, and is the greatest Terror to all Tyrants and private-spirited Persons: For Fame, Reputation and Honour, as they are the greatest Incentives to all good and virtuous, so they as much terrify Men from committing base and unworthy Actions. And it can't be reasonably presumed, considering the general Corruption of Mankind, that the Rich and Powerful would not frequently oppress those beneath them, were they not afraid of losing their Reputation and exposing themselves either to the Contempt or Hatred of the People: For this Law of Reputation (if I may so call it) influences Men more than all other Laws whatsoever. But if there were a Licensor of the Press, he might be prevailed on, not only to hinder the Injured from appealing to the People, by publishing their Grievances, but to license such Stories only, as mercenary Scribblers would write to justify the Oppressors, and to condemn the Oppressed: Which, as it would be the greatest Encouragement for those Men who are above the ordinary Remedies of Law, to crush whom they please, so 'twould be the highest Injustice to deny the Injur'd the last Satisfaction of justifying their Innocence to the World, which would be sure to pass a just Censure on the Oppressors; and this they would dread the more, because if once they lose the Credit with the People, they will be very unfit Instruments for a Court to use. Therefore 'tis no Wonder, if all who make an ill Use of their Power, especially those who have cheated the Government as well as abused the People, do endeavour to have the Press regulated, and to discourage all Petitions of Rights and Grievances, lest their Crimes, being exposed in Print, may not only render them odious to the People, but to the Government. In a Word, all Sorts of Men whose Interest it is not to have their Actions exposed to the Publick (which I am afraid are no small Number) will be for restraining the Press, and all Petitions of Rights and Grievances, and, perhaps, will add Iniquity to Iniquity, by pretending they do it out of Conscience to suppress Immorality and Profaneness, and (what they wickedly call) hurtful Innovations, Leasing-making, and speaking ill of lawful Powers and Dignities.

As therefore the great National Utility of the Liberty of the Press thus appears evident, and as no *British* Subject who will allow himself to think but a very little, can be ignorant of the vast Utility of the Office of Justice of the Peace, if upon a right Footing, just to the National Utility, and Excellency of our ancient *British* Laws and Methods of Tryals by Juries, can never be enough duly esteemed, and carefully preserved, cultivated and improved, and rendered General thro' all *Britain*, "which, as the ingenious Author of the Treatise, entitled, *A Guide to English Juries*, observes, has stood a fundamental Law, and has been preserved and continued an Inheritance undisputed and sacred in England, from the most ancient Times of our Records, concerning our common Fore-fathers, the *Ancient Britains*, throughout all the various *Saxon, Danish and Norman* Revolutions": And which consequently was, and ought still to be, esteemed such in *Scotland* or *North-Britain* likewise, notwithstanding the unnatural Encroachments and Misinterpretations of the past and present *dis-natured, private-spirited, subordinate Executioners of our said ancient, unrepealed, and unrepealable fundamental and natural Laws and Rights, as shall be more fully shewn in the Appendix*; only before we conclude, we shall beg Leave to add, in the Words of the last mentioned Treatise, "That all honest *British* Jurymen (Commoners as well as Peers) ought to esteem themselves, and are really to be esteemed, the *Epbori*, and *Tribunes of the People*, the Boundaries of Prerogative and Privilege, the living Bulwark of the Laws, and the Associates of the Judges.—A fundamental, common and natural Right and Law so excellent, that all Mankind must acknowledge *Tryals by Juries* to be, of all others, the best and most effectual Way to find out the Truth; and that there is no other Way or Art in the whole World, so remote from all Danger of Subordination and Corruption.

" *Aaron* had, 'tis true, in plain Letters of Gold, *Urim and Thummim* wrote on his Breast, signifying what he either had, or ought to have had, *Lucem in mente, ac in Voluntate Rectitudinem, Ability in Parts, and Integrity in Practice*.

" But have always all other Judges since had such Parts and Practices? Their Interests, Ambition, Pleasures, and other Passions and Frailties influenced them too much rather sufficient enough to render them, as the Prophet *Isaiab* says, Idols with Eyes, Ears, Mouths, viz. such as would neither hear the People's Complaints, regard the Oppressed, nor pronounced just Judgment.

" Judges have Places and Preferments so extraordinary, honourable and Profitable, &c.—And what is their Tenures, &c.

" Are often tempted to be Bond Slaves to Men's Pleasures, which menaces the People with the worst of all Misery, Law Oppression, Oppression under Colour of Law, &c.

" Judges were generally all Lawyers, used just before to take Fees, &c.

" Judges are so few, 'tis plain, they may be the easier corrupted.

" Judges can't want Courage, they may have even too much, they may grow giddy and drunk with Power, and imagine themselves liable to no Action, and above the Reach of Punishment, are frequently and variously tempted with Hopes of Impunity, & (k) *Occasio facit Furem*.

" Whereas, on the other Hand, a Jury consists of one's Peers or Equals; if it err in many Cases, it is liable to attain.

" A Jury consists of many Persons, who are Checks on one another; and those who be Jurymen in one Case, yet may be in few more.

" They be Men of other Professions, used never in a Case to take Fees—They are not prejudiced with Fear of losing their Offices or high Preferments.

" And further to manifest the Difference between Trials by Judges, and of this by Juries, Jurymen all are, and must be, *Libri & Legales Homines—Liberi*, that is, free of and from all manner of Bondage, Obligations, Affections, Relations, Passions, Interest, and other Prejudices whatsoever; as, indeed, 'tis ill fishing in muddy or troubled Water, *Legales*, that is, one's Peers or Equals, and Persons of Honour and good Repute, &c. Every one sworn at every Trial, and that in and by a particular Oath.

" Persons named and returned by disinterested Sheriffs or Coroners, &c. subject to be challenged, &c.

" All Trials by Juries must be in the most publick Manner, and with open Doors, so that all Persons may hear and see Justice fairly administered.

" In all criminal Cases there are two Tryals required before the Party can be said to be guilty, viz. a Trial by the Grand Jury, and a Trial by the Petty Jury of twelve Persons; all which twelve must unanimously consent.

This, with what is contained in the preceding Papers, will, we hope, serve to convince all intelligent Persons of the superior Excellency and universal Utility of our ancient *British* Methods of Tryals by Juries; as also to demonstrate the infinitely greater Security, which every Person in *England* hath in the Defence and Enjoyment of his Life and other natural Rights, Liberties and Properties, than the People of *Scotland* have had ever since the said ancient Methods of Tryals by Juries, with the Freedom of Elections, and Freedoms, Offices, Qualifications and Powers of a Justice of Peace, were treasonably and treacherously encroached upon, and violated by, a few of our chief corrupt subordinate Judges and Executioners of the Laws in that Part of *Britain*, with a malicious Intent and Purpose to render themselves and their particular Patrons, who usurped and unjustly exercised the said more than kingly hereditary Powers and Jurisdictions, &c. Arbitrary and absolute Tyrants, Dictators and Disposers at Will, over the fundamental, natural and national Laws, Rights and Liberties and Lives and Properties of their equally free-born Fellow-Citizens.

We hope it will likewise appear but perfectly natural and honourable, as well as the indispensable Duty of the Author and of every *Scotchman*, who truly loves, and dares appear for the Liberty of Mankind and their Country against all Oppressors, strenuously to insist upon it not only as their private Right, but for the common or general Good, to have these and their other natural and national fundamental Laws, Rights and Liberties (thus violated) restored to them; and to have the said oppressive Powers (which have thus corrupted these and their other fundamental Laws, and encroached upon their said natural and national Rights) abolished by the Parliament of *Great-Britain*; and in general to be admitted by them to these and all the other *English* superior Degrees of Liberty, according to the *Articles of the (1) Union*, and the *Nature of all good and wise Government*; and not longer to doubt or fear that this Justice will not be done them by the superior Wisdom, Courage and Virtue of a *British* Parliament, notwithstanding the monstrous and overgrown Powers of the said Oppressors;

(k) Frequent Opportunities, and Hopes of Safety and of escaping Punishment, is what encourages all Thieves and Oppressors.

(1) See Article 18 of the Union.

pressors; but, on the contrary, for that very Reason, they ought rationally to expect that the hurtful Parts of the said Powers will be immediately abolished, so soon as their evil Nature and exceedingly dangerous Consequences are thus made known to the Publick: because every thinking publick-spirited Man, *English* as well as *Scotch*, must consider that we are now by the long Continuance of the Unions of the Crowns and Nations, become really, truly and verily, corporeally, substantially, naturally and spiritually, (if we may so express it) as well as virtually and legally, One People, one common united and incorporated Body Politick; and that the said Unions, however brought about at first, yet now, like that between the *Romans* and *Sabines*, cannot be dissolved, without imminent and certain mutual Dangers of continual Wars, Bloodshed, Losses and Damages to both Nations. Since therefore *unum est Reipublicæ corpus, ideoque uno animo & spiritu regendum*, and since we are now become one incorporated Body Politick, we ought and must necessarily expect from the supreme Wisdom of a *British* Parliament, to be governed by one and the same common Good-will, Soul and Spirit; that is, by the same equal Laws concerning our natural Rights, Liberties, Properties and Lives, and in all other publick Matters, especially in all Matters concerning and tending to the common and publick Utility, (m) that so our Laws, Liberties and Interest being the same, we may be thereby naturally induced, incited and encouraged to grow into a perfect national Union and Love towards one another, and may not continue to be in the manifest Hazard, as we now are, of being totally divided and distracted by various Laws, Wills and Powers, and various Interests arising from them, especially by such diversified, over-grown, private-spirited Powers and Wills, Interests and Artifices, as those of the said heritable Jurisdictions; which, as shall be demonstrated in the Appendix, and as even appears from what has been said in the preceding Papers, have not only totally poisoned, infected, corrupted, and enslaved the natural and national Laws, Liberties and Properties, and the Generality of the People of *Scotland*, but have already greatly infected the Constitution of our now common Body Politick of *Great-Britain*, and must infallibly naturally very soon totally corrupt it, and expose all *Britain* to constant foreign Threats, Insults, and Invasions, and to civil Wars, Feuds, Disunion, and all the other numerous Evils naturally attending such over-grown, private-spirited, oligarchick, *Polish*, *Palatinate* Powers and Factions of over-grown Fellow-Citizens, unless they be timely and speedily remedied: For it is the chief and only Interest, and the constant and sole Study of all Persons possessed of, or depending upon, such Powers, miserably to divide us and put us in Confusion, as shall be demonstrated. The Greatness therefore of their Powers, and the dangerous Nature and Consequences of them, only serve the more to awaken and rouse the Courage of the *British* Lions (n) to hasten the Destruction of these Powers which are the Destroyers of our Country, lest otherwise we be reduced to the unhappy and miserable Necessity to which the *Roman* and other once great and free States were, by such Factions of their powerful Fellow-Citizens as those of *Sylla*, *Marius*, *Pompey*, *Cæsar*, *Feroboam*, and the Sons of *Samuel* and *Zeruiab*, &c. ut (as *Tacitus* says) *non aliud discordantis patriæ remedium, quam ut ab uno regeretur*: And it is certain that nothing has prevented their being abolished, and *Scotland* being put upon the same Footing of Liberty with *England* long before now, but the Generality of our *British* Members of Parliament, and People having been (by the great Powers, and various *Machiavelian*, *Gabriel Naudlean*, and *Padre Paolo's* oligarchick Maxims and Artifices of the Leaders of our Factions in *Scotland*) kept from the Knowledge of the miserable State of the Body of the People of that poor Country, and of the dangerous Nature and Consequences of these more than kingly Powers that enslave them: And though formerly indeed it was dangerous and almost in vain to attempt the Destruction of the hurtful Parts of those Powers in a *Scots* Parliamentary Way, yet now, since the Union of the Nations is so long and so strongly fixed, it is no longer dangerous or in vain, but, on the contrary, it is highly criminal and shameful in every *Scotch* or *Englishman*, who understand their dangerous Nature and Consequences, to omit thus publickly to complain of them, and zealously to attempt and forward the Destruction of the Destroyers of our common Good: For though all such demagogue and ministerial, hereditary, and for Life great and general Judges and Lordanish pretended Lords and Masters, who enjoy and unduly exercise such monstrous and over-grown more than kingly and plainly tyrannical and despotick oligarchick *Civil*, *Military*, and *Ecclesiastical* Powers, Courts, Jurisdictions, and monopolizing and exclusive Grants and Privileges universally over all *Scotland*, and in other remote Provinces of the *British* Dominions; though (we say) such bastard Lions, *Léopards*, and *Cameleon* and *Egyptian* Crocodiles, those real Dragons of *Wantley*, and Destroyers of the common Good of their chief Magistrates and Country (for the wilful Leaders of Faction deserve no better Names, and ought therefore, and for other Reasons, to be assigned in the Appendix, to be rendered odious and contemptible to the Body of the People) may, and must, in Virtue of their said more than kingly and plainly diabolick oligarchick Powers, easily create and annihilate, influence, byass, corrupt and brow-beat the Majority of all such particular Judges, Jurymen, and Witnesses, (o) whose Offices and Powers, Lives, Liberties and Properties, or those of their nearest Relations, are thus miserably universally subjected to their said absolute Wills, Courts, Jurisdictions and Powers, so as to force them (their said absolute Creatures and Dependents) to hide and conceal from the Publick the evil Nature and Consequences of the said heritable Powers, and even to join their said Lords and Patrons in their private Factions against the common Good of the Crown and Country, and in oppressing and neglecting to protect whatever publick-spirited Persons they and their Patrons please, and that by the greatest of all Oppressions and Neglects, viz. wilful and premeditated Oppressions and Neglects, under Trust and under the Colour of Law and of lawful Authority and Power with Impunity; tho' while *Scotland* and *England* were separate rival Nations and nursed and bred up in continual Wars, Hatred, Jealousy and Aversion against one another, it was our mutual wicked State Policy to support, encourage, nurse and bribe such serpentine Powers, *Imperia in Imperio*, and rebellious Leaders and Instruments of Faction in one another's Bosoms against the common Good of their Kings and Countries; tho' before the Union of the Nations, and during the Continuance of our *Scotch* Privy Councilary and Lords of Articles, oppressive and tyrannical Usurpations, and whilst that tyrannical Star-chamber, and Ward and Livery Court of *Scotch* Privy Council (generally composed of those petty oligarchick Tyrants) subsisted, and whilst it continued to influence all our State Councils, and even our *Scotch* Parliaments, whilst it was the Interest of *England* to support and keep several of those Tyrants in Power and in their publick and private Pay, and to give them Pensions, in order to keep the Nation of *Scotland* in private Feuds, Disunion, Poverty and Slavery, and to thwart and destroy all our publick and private Attempts in Trade, Manufactures and Industry, tho' (we say) during those Times, and whilst our *Scotch* tyrannical (now repealed) Acts of Parliament, framed by the wicked Artifices, Power and Influence of those petty Tyrants, concerning what they call Leasing-making, and in Favour of their said tyrannical privy councilary and hereditary, diabolical and heathenish Powers and Jurisdictions, remained in Force, we were in the State of *Poland* (p) and worse; for no Person durst safely complain of their Tyrannies in *Scotland*, however grievously and generally we were oppressed by those hereditary and privy councilary Powers and Jurisdictions; tho' for these and many other Reasons, to be assigned in the Appendix, the Subjects in *Scotland* were thus reduced to an universal State of the greatest Misery, so as not even to dare complain of these our common Oppressors, tho' the Leaders and Fomenters of those Factions, have still, even since the Union, continued (amongst other wicked Artifices, to be laid open in the Appendix) to endeavour to make the unthinking Populous in *Scotland* imagine it to be still Treason and Leasing-making, to complain of those their common Oppressors, and even to imagine them to be Patriots, and their oppressive Powers and Jurisdictions, &c. to be a Part of their natural and national, fundamental and unalterable Rights and Liberties; yet now, since the said oppressive and Leasing-making Acts of Parliament are abolished, since we are become one incorporated Body Politick, one common free Nation and People, all those *Machiavelian*, *Gabriel Naudlean* and *Padre Paolo's* oligarchick Maxims of pretended State Policy and Necessities, Threats and Fears above-mention'd, are at an End, and all their wicked Artifices can be now safely and legally laid open before a *British* free Parliament and People; nor can such private Tyrants and Oppressors of their Fellow Citizens, the Sellers and Betrayers of the Rights and Liberties of their native Country, and the said oppressive Powers

(m) M. N. See Article 18 of the Union.

(n) See Page 17 and 18 of the Remonstrance.

(o) See the last Paragraph of Page 14 of the Remonstrance.

(p) See the *Daily Post* of Monday 4 of August, 1740. Part of a Letter from *Warsaw* — It is reported, that some of the *Russian* Fugitives are in *Tartary*, and 'tis probable some of them may be in *Poland*, where *France*, *Sweden* and the *Pope* have Friends enough, thro' a mistaken Notion of the *Polish Nobility*, that the *Russian* Court aims at making their Crown hereditary in the electoral House of *Saxony*, and thereby deprive them of their Liberties. A Thing which *Russia* will never attempt, since this absurd Notion of Liberty proves the Weakness of their Country, tho' it gratifies the Ambition of a tyrannical Grandee.

Powers and Jurisdictions, and *Imperia in Imperio*, expect any further Encouragement from the common supreme Authority of the now united *common Monarchy and free regal Government of Britain*; on the contrary, all such Powers and Persons must expect to be justly look'd upon with Contempt and Detestation, and as common Enemies of Mankind and their Country: For whoever attempts the Corruption and Slavery of any one Part does virtually and truly attempt the total Corruption and Slavery of all our now united common Body Politick.

Neither can the demagogue and ministerial Leaders of such olygarchick Factions, with all their foreign and domestick Arts and Influences, Fraternity, Leagues and Covenants, and Cantore and State Junctos, &c. hope, upon an open and fair Hearing and Trial of the dangerous Nature and Consequences of the said Powers, to bias, corrupt or brow-beat any so well established, and so well regulated free, equal and independant Judges and Jurymen, as those in *England* now are, to favour, as formerly, their said diabolical Powers, and oppressive and treasonable Practices; since now we have no longer separate national Interests, and since not only *all the English Peers and Judges to a Man*, have generously and christianly renounced, exploded and abolished, out of *England* all the hurtful Parts of such ancient heathenish and oppressive feudal Tenures, Courts and Jurisdictions, &c. and since not only they are all Persons who are thereby become equally free and independent, and generally Persons of the most liberal Education, and whose opulent Circumstances, as well as their high Honours and lucrative Offices, put them out of the Power or Necessity of being over-awed, or tempted to be corrupted, partial or unjust in their Verdicts, Judgments and Decisions, but even since the *Jurymen Commoners in England, or the grand and petty Juries*, are not unduly returned, chosen, cull'd out or pack'd by hereditary, or for Life, male or female arbitrary *Sheriffs, Coroners and general Justices or Judges*, or their absolute Creatures and Dependents; but fairly taken by Rotation and by Turns out of the Rolls of the Freeholders of each Country, City or Corporation, who being, as well as the Peers likewise, free from all such oppressive hereditary, and for Life, great and overgrown Powers, and independent of all Power but that of the Laws of God and their Country, and therefore zealous Lovers of the common Good, natural and national Laws, Rights and Liberties of their Country, will neither, on the one Hand, suffer any wicked Violators and Encroachers upon the above-mentioned capital Blessings to escape just Censure and Punishment, nor, on the other Hand, will they suffer their innocent and industrious Fellow-Citizens, or any Persons who defend these their natural Laws and Rights, or who do, or honestly endeavour to advance the common Good of Mankind and their Country, to be injured and oppressed by any such arbitrary and oppressive Powers and Persons, however dignified and distinguished, wisely considering, both as equal, free and independent *Peers and Commoners*, that we are now one common Body Politick, and that a House, Family or Nation divided against itself, and disunited by various Powers and Interests can never prosper, and that now in Point of State Policy it would be as unpolitical and as unsafe for *England* to suffer *Scotland* to be provoked and oppressed, as it would for *Scotland* to suffer *England* to be provoked and oppressed by foreign or domestick Powers and Factions; justly and wisely considering likewise, that in all Matters relating to publick or private Right and Justice, it is not only their Honour and Duty, but their own and Posterity's only true Interest, Safety and Security to judge justly and to support strictly the just and impartial Execution of the common Laws, and the Advancement of the common Good of *Britain*, by defending, encouraging and rewarding all the well-meaning, useful and industrious and publick spirited Part of their Fellow-Citizens, and by censuring, discouraging and punishing all wilfully idle and private-spirited Powers, Persons and Oppressors without Distinction; wisely considering one common Law, and the common Good of Mankind and of our common Country of *Britain* to be their only Interest and sure Inheritance and Security for their own Reputations, Rights, Liberties, Properties and Lives, and those of their Families and Posterity; and being themselves now free from all immediate Dependence upon such private-spirited, more than kingly Powers, are therefore not unhappily subjected to the Necessity of being tempted, over-awed or biased by them to sacrifice their own true Honour and Interest, and their own and Posterity's only fundamental Security, for the Sake of any temporary, demagogue or ministerial Post or Pension, Bribe, Feud or Favour whatsoever; wisely bearing constantly in their Minds those strong and plain Maxims and Proverbs, that we are now one common Flock, City or Household, that a very few corrupt Sheep, especially corrupt Shepherds and Leaders of the Sheep, will and must soon corrupt the whole common Flock, and that even one corrupt chief subordinate Servant or Trustee will ruin any Family or State, and that is the same Thing, whether such Corrupters come from Northern or Southern, Eastern or Western Parts of our now common *British* Dominions; only that the more distant and the more Powerful, the more dangerous, *Et tum tua res agitur paries cum proximis ardet*, and that what is the Case of *Scotland* and of the Author, and every other oppressed Man to Day, may be their own and the Case of every Man in *Britain* to Morrow, and that whoever anyways in the least contributes towards even the smallest publick or private Oppression, or Infringement of our said fundamental natural Laws and Rights, which are the greatest Bulwark of our now common *British* Constitution, do thereby open a Door for further Breaches and Infringements, which, like the breaking in of Waters, expose themselves and their Posterity to be easily, totally and universally overwhelmed by arbitrary Power and Tyranny, as most other Nations have been, by such gradual Breaches and Encroachments made by the *overgrown Powers of their Fellow Citizens, the subordinate Rulers and Executioners of their Laws*, and which Breaches naturally follow one another, unless carefully repaired and timely remedied, more especially at all such critical Junctures as the present, as shall be shewn in the Appendix.

It was, and is, therefore, from the above and the like Motives and Considerations, and upon this *English* (and now *British*) superior Encouragement of the common Right and Liberty of the Press, and of a common fair and open *British* Trial, and with the honest, charitable and publick-spirited Ambition, Intention and Desire of defending and advancing the Author's own and his Friend's and Family's natural and national Rights, Liberties and Properties, and Honour and Interest, by advancing the common Good and Interest of all Mankind, and the Improvement of the Lands and Waters of this and all other Countries, and of making himself and his Countrymen in *Scotland*, like those of *England*, free from Tyranny, and thereby, and by the other Methods proposed in the preceding Papers, strengthening our common Interest by the proposed Union betwixt all *Great Britain, Ireland* and our Plantations, and preventing all desperate and extreme Necessities, and foreign and domestick Attempts towards our common Disunion, Bloodshed, Slavery and Ruin, that the said Papers were by the Author first laid before the First Minister and Parliament of *Great Britain*, and are now thus laid before the Publick, and shall be more fully explained and apologized for in the said Appendix.

N. B. The two first Plans are those that were printed in the Pamphlet dedicated to Sir Robert Walpole, Anno 1732, and the large one is the Representation of the Surface of one Side of a hilly Country; tho', indeed, it is not near so well design'd and engravened as it ought to have been.

The Map of the Barony of *Stobo* is a very exact Survey, and shews the Improvements made and designed upon the dry Hill Sides, by watering them by Canals, as mentioned Page 5 of the said Papers dedicated to Sir Robert Walpole—And the Map of *Mingary Park* is likewise very exact; and, among other Things, shews the Improvement made upon deep Mosses by draining, &c. as mentioned likewise in the said Page 5 of the aforementioned Papers.

The other Plans and Tables will speak for themselves, but because the above-mentioned Print or Representation of the Face of one Side of a hilly Country is not near so well done as we could wish, we therefore earnestly entreat and beg the Favour that some ingenious and publick-spirited Designers and Painters would be so good, and so charitable and publick-spirited, for the Information of the Publick, as to send the Author Sketches of the true Surveys and Representations of some Parts of any known hilly Countries full (as all *Britain* is) of Rivers or Rivulets, that we may have them cut in Copper-Plate, in order to convey a more just and stronger Idea of the whole Proposal of Canals, than is almost possible to convey by Words, for in all such Cases,

Segnius irritant animos demissa per aures

Quam quæ sunt Oculis commissa fidelibus (q) *Oculis Commissa fidelibus*

The Author is to be heard of at Mr. Millan's, a Bookseller, opposite the Admiralty, where Letters (Post paid) will be taken in for him; and he earnestly entreats, that every well-meaning Person would be so good as send him their Objections, that so he may either own his Errors, or explain himself in such Things in which he may be mistaken or misunderstood.

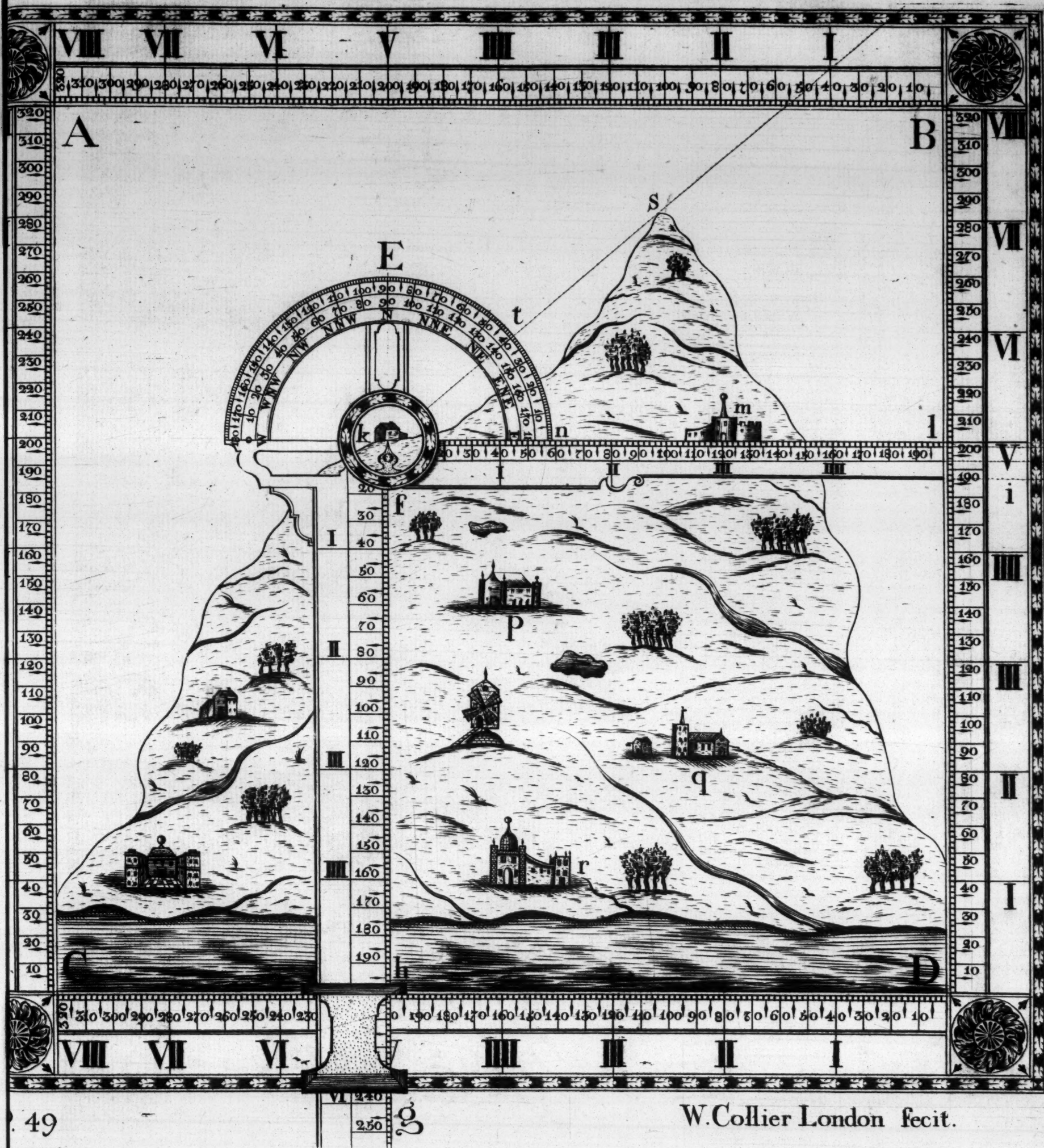
(q) Every Man believes his Eyes more than his Ears.

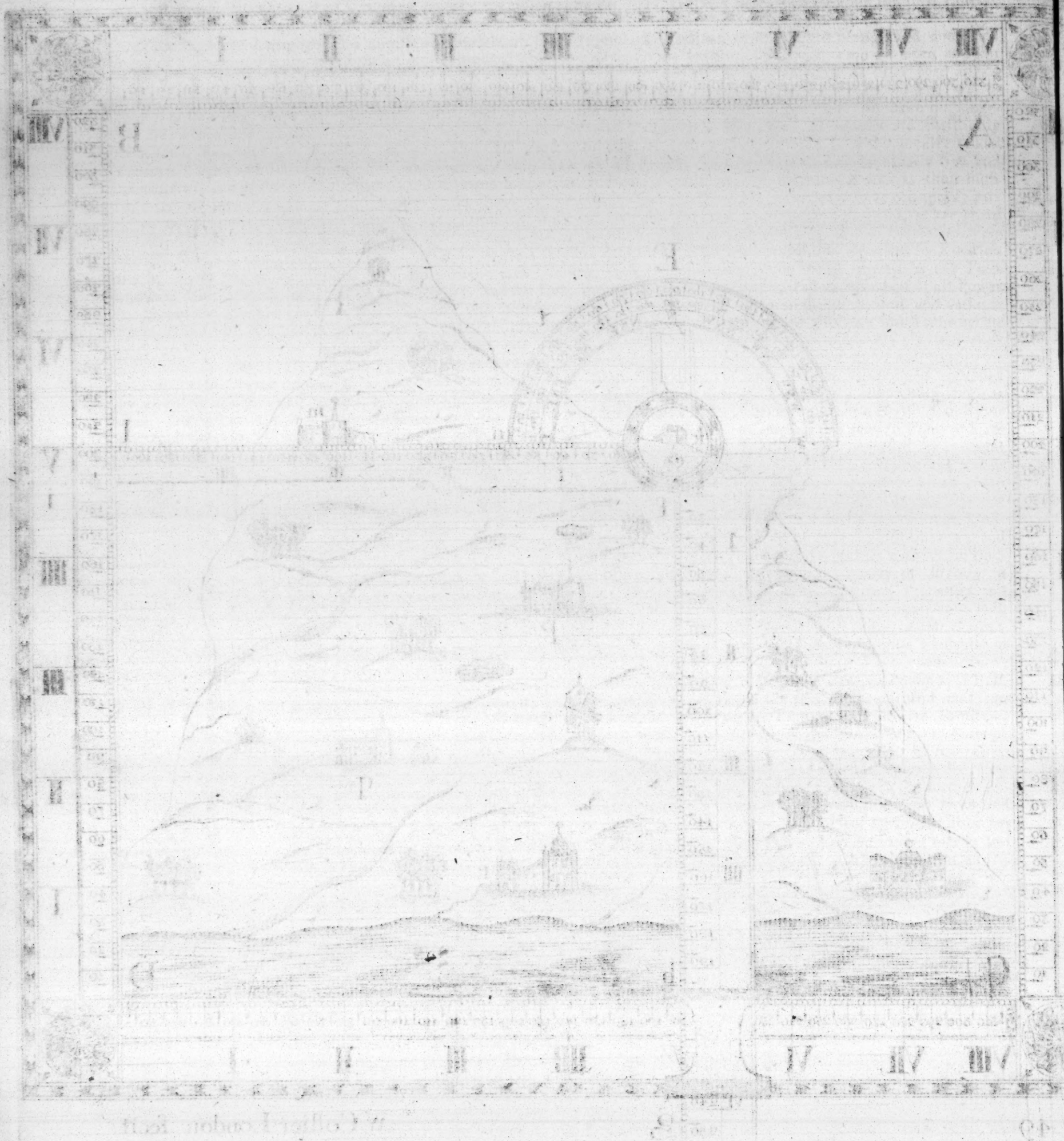
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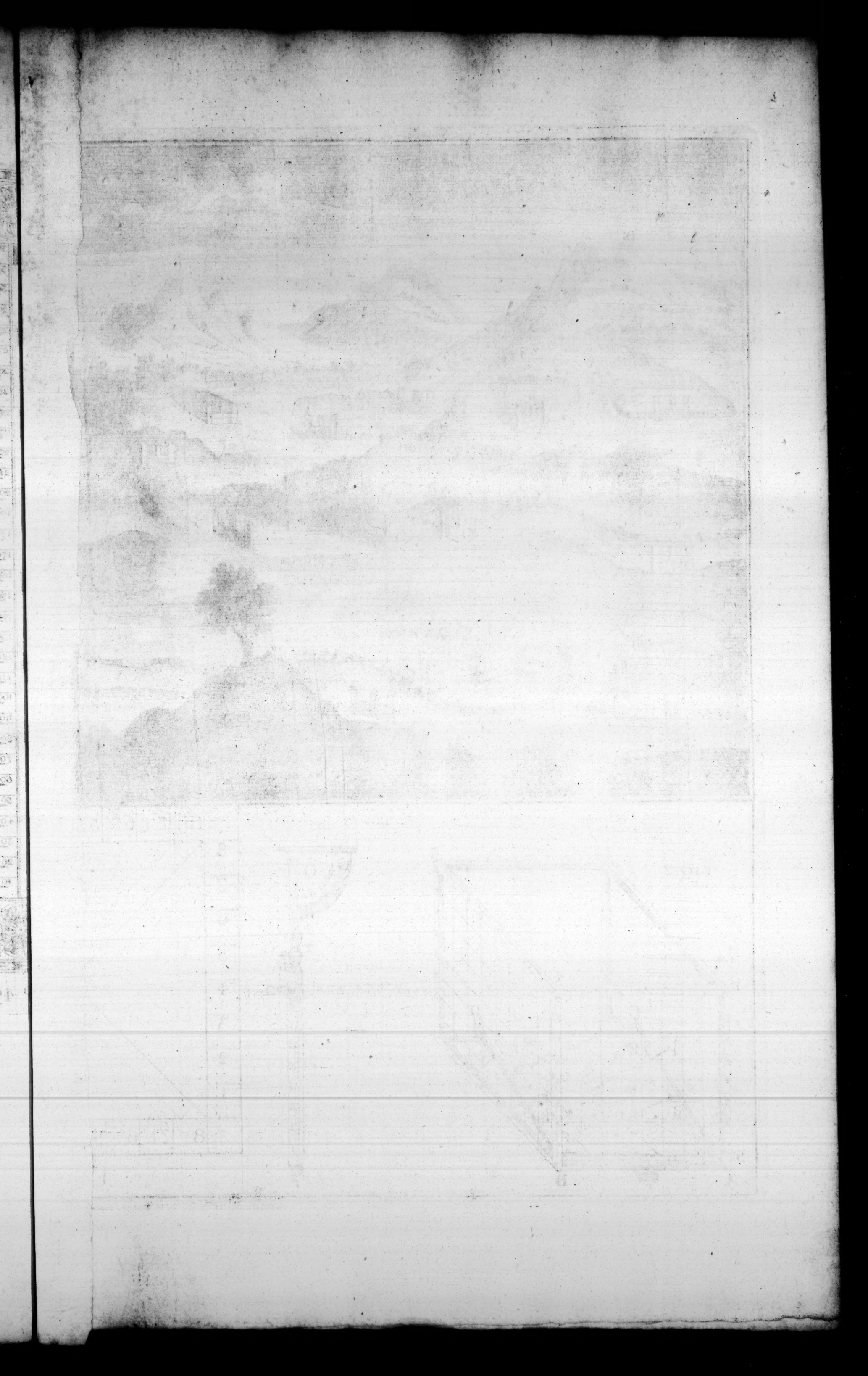
E R R A T A in the preceding Papers.

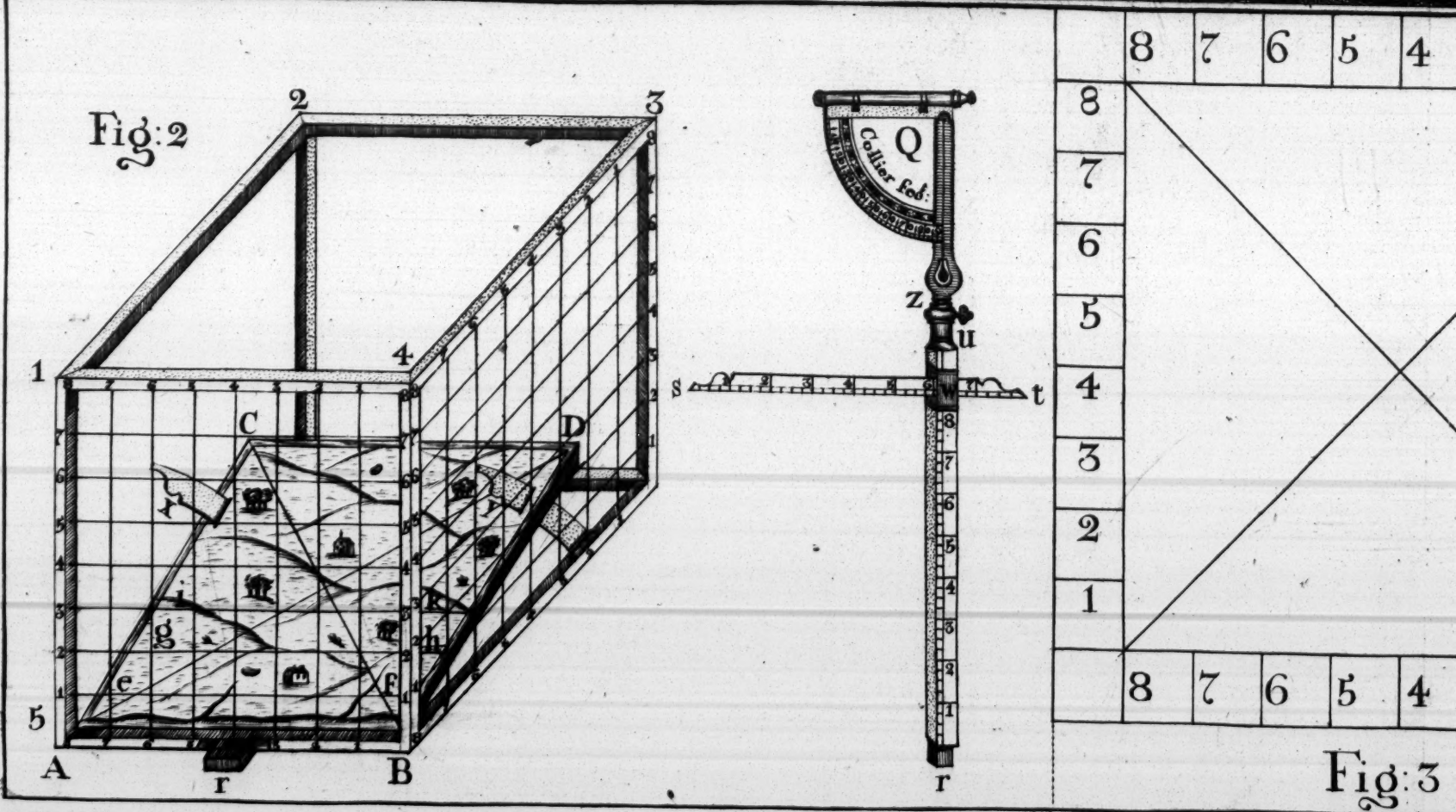
P. 6, L. 32, with, read within. P. 22, L. 27, larger, read large. P. 27, L. 5, other, read *Confederates*. P. 29, L. 63, *Confederates*. read *Confederacies*; as also in p. 4, l. 68, of the Apology to the Reader, *Vindiciæ* read *Confederacies*.

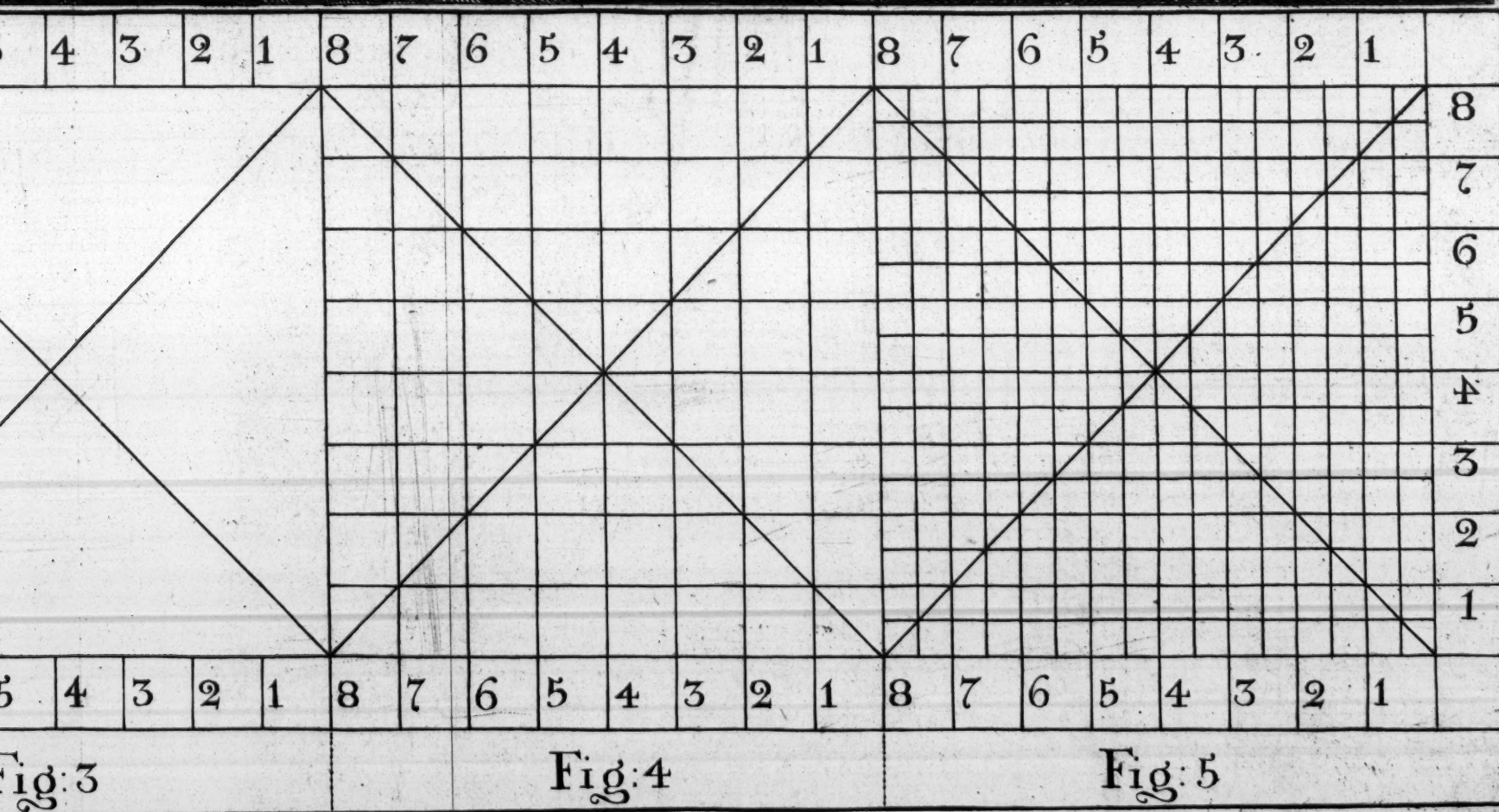






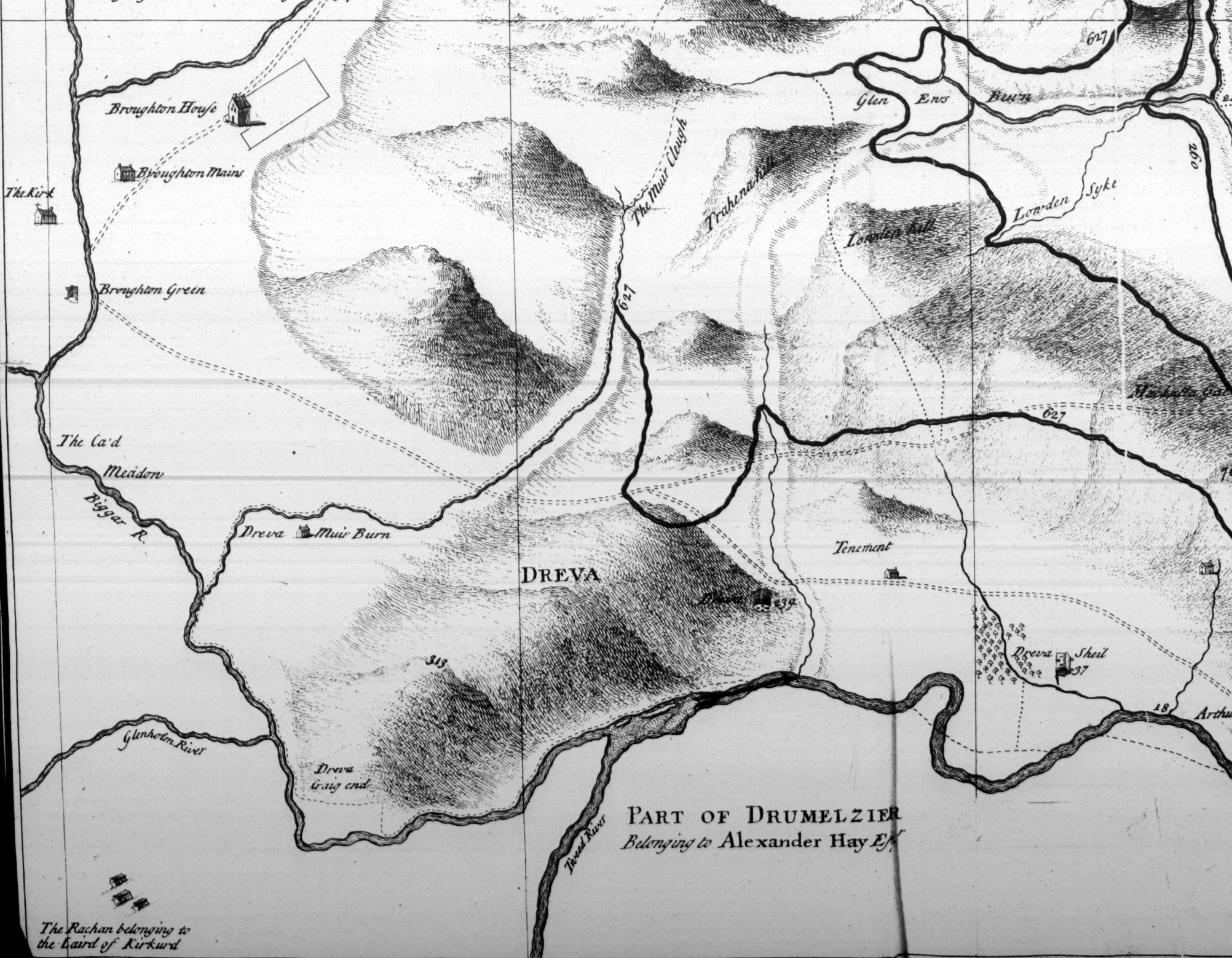
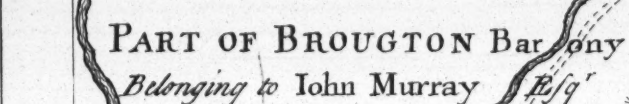






THE HEIGHTS EXPLAIN'D.

The Height of Several Hills and y^e Height of Different parts of the Westoun-Bourn, above the Entry of that Burn into the River Tweed are Express'd by Numbers, These Numbers signify How many feet Such and such places are above the Confluence of the Westoun-Bourn, and the River. For example, the hill House of Stobbo is 150 feet above the Water at the foot of the Westoun-Bourn, The top of the Selate Hill is 707 feet, and the Highest hill on Stobbo Ground is the Piked Stone which is 1300 feet above the Water at the said place, Now 1300 feet is somewhat Less than the quarter of a Statute Mile & I'm of Opinion that the top of the above mention'd hill is not half a Mile of Perpendicular Height above y^e Sea at Bernick, Even tho the Distance between Bernick & Stobbo were 70 Statute Miles, Which it is not, being but 46 by Pont's Map —

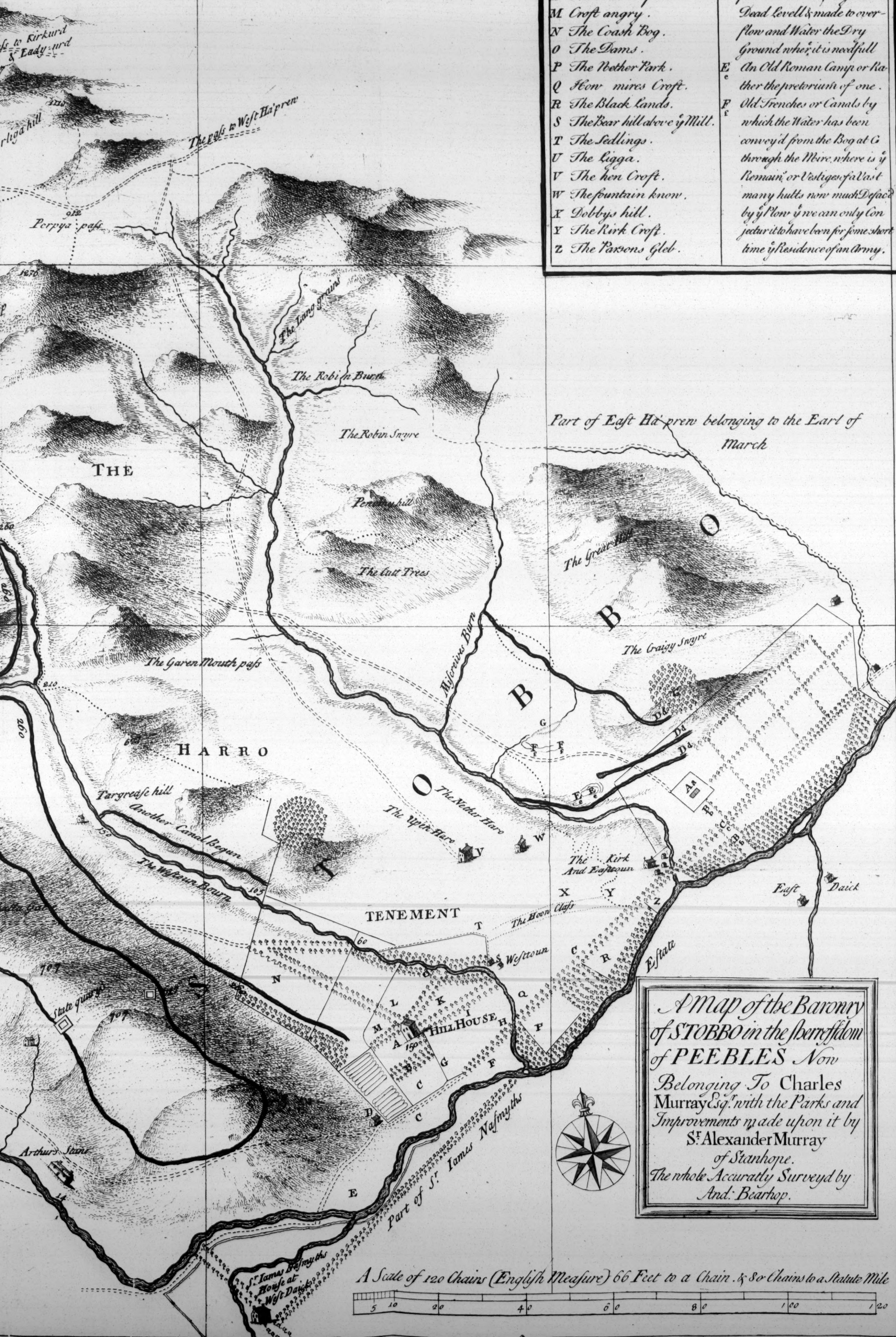


THE CANAL EXPLAIN'D.

Near the Rise of the Westown Bourn at Letter A The Water of the said Bourn may be brought of & carried along y^e sides of the Hills in a Canal which also Intercepts all the other Streams of Water as they fall as may be Observ'd by the Lines by which both the Canal and the Streams abovementioned are Express'd in the Map, it may also be Observ'd that the Line expressing the Canal is Oblig'd to be carried Round y^e Hollow places where the Water falls from the Hills till it comes as high as to Cross the Several Brooks Still keeping a dead Levell all the Way.

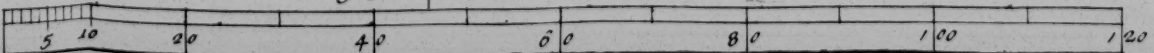
An EXPLANATION of the

- | Westown | and Eastown |
|--|--|
| A The Hill house. | A The Mansion house Design |
| B The Shool Braids Croft. | B & Garden already inclos'd |
| C The Dead man Head. | B The Avenue to the House |
| D House design'd for an Inn. | C The high road to Peebles 20 |
| E The Green haugh | C foot broad with a Ditch and |
| F The Bemell. | double hedge on each side & |
| G The West Croft | 3 Rows of Trees all y ^e way it |
| H The Brigend Croft. | goes |
| I The East Croft. | D Trenches or Canals by |
| K The Hooked Croft. | which y ^e water is convey'd |
| L The well Croft. | from Rivulets & Bogs on a |
| M Croft angry. | Dead Levell & made to over- |
| N The Coash Bog. | flow and Water the Dry |
| O The Dams. | Ground wher it is needfull |
| P The Nether Park. | E An Old Roman Camp or Ra- |
| Q How mires Croft. | ther the pretorium of one. |
| R The Black Lands. | F Old Trenches or Canals by |
| S The Bear hill above y ^e Mill. | which the Water has been |
| T The Sedlings. | convey'd from the Bog at G |
| U The Ligga. | through the Mere where is y ^e |
| V The hen Croft. | Remain' or Vestiges of a vast |
| W The fountain know. | many huts now much Defac'd |
| X Dobbys hill. | by y ^e flow y ^e we can only con- |
| Y The Kirk Croft. | jectur it to have been for some short |
| Z The Parsons Gled. | time y ^e Residence of an Army. |

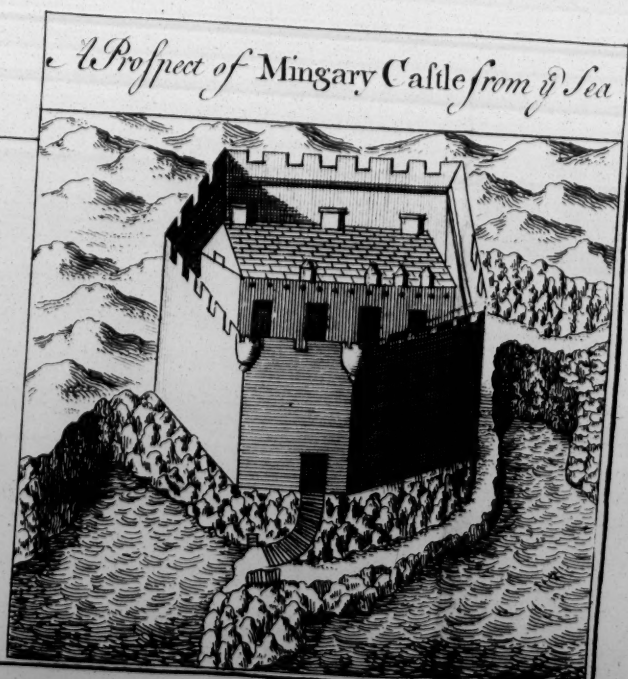


A Map of the Barony
of STOBBO in the Shire of
PEEBLES Now
Belonging To Charles
Murray Esq. with the Parks and
Improvements made upon it by
S^r Alexander Murray
of Stanhope.
The whole Accurately Surveyd by
And. Bearhop.

A Scale of 120 Chains (English Measure) 66 Feet to a Chain. & 80 Chains to a Statute Mile







TABLES, Shewing, at one View, the Time in w^{ch} One Man is able to Perform y^e Work; together with y^e Expences of Ditching & Dividing of One Square Mile into 256 Inclosures of Two Acres & a half each, & y^e Quantity of Ground y^e will be lost by y^e Ditches; founded on w^t M^r Markham says in his Farewell to Husbandry Page 143 viz. That a Man may Ditch & Quickset off a Reasonable Ditch (4 foot Broad & 3 foot Deep) a Rod or Pole a Day, allowing 16 foot to y^e Rod, nth is of Solid Ground 192 Cubical feet, that a Man is able to throw out in a Day supposing that this Ditch is cut Perpendicular down on y^e Sides, & made as Broad at Bottom as at Top, And supposing a Man's Day's Wages is 1 Shilling.

TAB. I.

	Length.	Brea dth.	Dep th.	Time of Perform- ing y ^e work by one Man	Expences			Lost Ground.		
	Yards.	Feet	Feet	Days	l.	s.	d.	Acre	R.	Perch
One Mile in Length, or one Side of a Square Mile.....	1760			660	33	0	0	0	3	33
The four Outside Ditches of a Square Mile.....	7040			2640	13	2	0	0	3	3 11
The two Diagonal Ditches.....	4978			1866	93	6	0	2	2	38
These two Articles taken together.....	12018			4506	22	5	6	6	2	9
The 14 Cross Ditches added together, w ^{ch} are to be wrought by y ^e Tenants } to Divide y ^e Square Mile into 64 Inclosures of 10 Acres Each.....	24640	8	3	9240	46	2	0	0	13	2 12
The 16 Cross Ditches w ^{ch} divide the Square Mile into 256 Inclo- } sures of 2½ Acres Each.....	28160			10560	5	28	0	0	15	2 2
The Total of the Three last Articles.....	64818.			24321	12	15	6	0	35	2 23

These Calculations [Table 1.] are made upon a Supposition that all y^e Ditches must be 8 foot wide both at Top & Bottom & 3 foot Deep: n^o. is just twice as large as those propos'd by M^r. Markham, But Supposing such Ditches or Canals need to be only 2 feet Deep, & 8 foot wide, y^e Time & Expences of doing y^e Work will be a Third less, & will stand as in y^e foll^d. Table 2.

	Yards	Feet	Feet	Days	1.	f.	d	A.	R.	P.
<i>One Mile in Length</i>	1760			440	22	0	0	0	3	33
<i>The four Outside Ditches &c.</i>	7040			1760	88	0	0	3	3	11
<i>The two Diagonals &c.</i>	4978			1244	62	4	0	2	2	38
<i>These two last Articles &c.</i>	12018	8	2	3004	150	4	0	6	2	9
<i>The 14 Cross Ditches &c.</i>	24640			6160	308	0	0	13	2	12
<i>The 16 Cross Ditches &c.</i>	28160			7040	352	0	0	15	2	2
<i>Total of the three last Articles</i>	64818			16204	810	4	0	35	2	23

Let us again suppose y it should be needfull y uppermost Canal only be of either of y above mention'd Dementions & y other 3 Outside Ditches of the Mile Square See Fig () & y two Diagonal Ditches &c. need be no more than 1 foot wide at Bottom & 8 at Top and 3 foot Deep, which is forty Cubical Feet & a half $\frac{1}{2}$ yard. The Time, Expences &c. of working will stand as follows in Table 3^d

TAB. III.			Yards	Feet	Feet	Days	1.	f.	d.	A.	R.	P.
1. The uppermost Canal work'd as in the 1 st Table	1760	8	3	660	33	0	0	0	3	33		
2. The same Canal or Ditch work'd as in the 2 ^d Table	1760	8	2	440	22	0	0	0	3	33		
3. The other 3 Outside Ditches	5280			1224	55	14	0	2	3	19		
4. The 2 Diagonls &c	4978		3	1050	52	10	0	2	2	38		
5. These two Articles taken together	10258			2164	108	4	0	5	2	18		
6. The Sum of the last Article & the first	12018			2824	141	4	0	6	2	11		
7. The Sum of the 2 ^d & 5 th Articles	12018			2604	130	4	0	6	2	11		
8. The 14 Cross Ditches	24640		3	5198	259	18	0	13	2	12		
9. The 16 Cross Ditches	28160			5940	297	0	0	15	2	2		
Total of the 6 th the 8 th & 9 th Articles	64818			13970	698	2	0	35	2	23		
The Sum or Total of the 7 th 8 th & 9 th Articles	64818			13760	687	2	0	35	2	23		

TAB. IV.

Supposing farther that the 4 Outside Ditches and the 2 Diagonals were wrought at a Medium of the above Expences, the Charge of doing the Work would be	} £.	16	1	19	0
And the 14 Cross Ditches would cost at the same Medium.....		3	4	3	0
As also the 16 Cross Ditches would cost.....		3	9	2	6
Which in all Amounts to.....		8	0	7	8

A Sum very Inconsiderable in respect of y^e vast Profits that would arise from laying it out on Such Improvements

TABLE V Shews the Time, Expences &c. of Ditching and Dividing a Square Mile, Supposing all the Ditches to be Six foot wide and Three foot Deep, and to Sloap on their Sides, So as to render them at y^e Bottom only y^e Breadth of a Spade, w^{ch} is y^e common method of making Ditches, and which in some Places of Britain may be done for Six pence a Rod. But, to let that pass, we here Suppose that some of these Ditches may be made more than Six foot Broad, such as the four Outside Ditches, and some of them may be less, such as the Diagonal ones: And that y^e Depth may also be alter'd at Discretion, but so as y^e whole may be wrought for 270. at most.

	TAB. V.			Time that one Man can do y ^e work in	Expences			Lost Ground		
	Length Yards	Brea dth. Feet	Dep th. Feet		1.	f.	d.	A.	R.	P.
One Mile in Length, or one Side of a Square Mile.....	1760	6	3	247½	7	6	8	0	2	39
The four Side Ditches of a Square Mile.....	7040			990	29	6	8	2	3	36
The two Diagonals.....	4978			699	20	14	8	1	3	38
These two last Articles added together.....	12018			1689	50	1	4	4	3	34
The 14 Cross Ditches.....	24640			3465	102	13	4	10	0	28
The 16 Cross Ditches.....	28160			3960	117	6	8	11	0	00
Total of the 3 last Articles.....	64818			9114	269	1	4	26	0	22

TAB. VI.										
A Ditch, Canal or Water Course of One Mile in Length work'd for a Penny a Yard will cost					7	6	8			
A Ditch &c. of the same Length work'd for Three half pence a Yard will cost					11	0	0			
A Ditch &c. of the same Length work'd for Two pence a Yard will cost					14	13	4			
A Ditch &c. of the same Length work'd for Two pence half penny a Yard will cost					18	6	8			

A Ditch, Canal or Water Course of One Mile Long to plant it only on one Side will require	880	Trees Which per 100 will cost.
And to plant it on both Sides it will require as many Trees as it is Yards in Length viz.	1760	
So that the Four Outside Ditches of a Square Mile will require	7040	
The two Diagonal Ditches	4978	
The 14 Cross Ditches	24640	
The 16 Cross Ditches	28160	
So that the Number of Trees necessary to plant all y ^e Ditches, at Six foot Distance, is	64818	

A Ditch or Canal of one Mile in Length which needs only to be planted with Quick-		10560	at 5s. per 1000 will cost.	1. f. 0
sets on one Side at half a Foot Distance will take				2. 12. 9
So that the four Outside Ditches of a Square Mile will take		42240		10. 11. 2
See Page ()				

Now Suppose a Gentleman has Iron Ore with ⁿ his Estate or Property & is willing to plant as much Ground with Timber as will Enable him to set up a Furnace & Forge of his own, he must plant for this purpose about 4000 Acres, And if he plants his Trees at Six foot Distance, the Ground will contain y ^e following Number viz ^t										
An Acre planted with Trees at Six foot Distance will contain					1210					
A Square Mile so planted will contain					774400					
So that 4000 Acres, or 6¼ Square Miles will contain					4694800					

A Ditch or Canal of 12 foot Broad, 3 foot Deep, & 1760 Yards or one Mile					} 990 Days & will cost. {	1.	f.	d.
Long may be wrought by one Man in						49.	10.	0.
Which comes to about 6. ^d $\frac{3}{4}$ Per Yard								

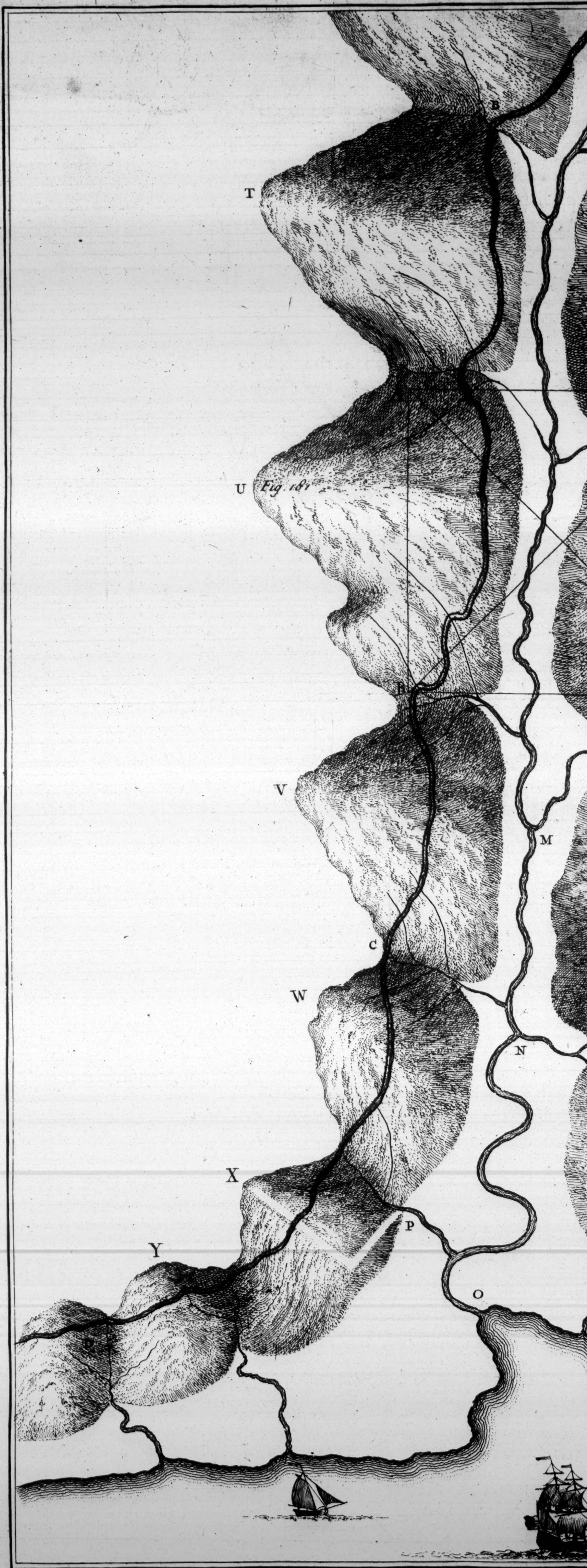
The ANATOMIE of the PARISH of Ardnamoruchan and

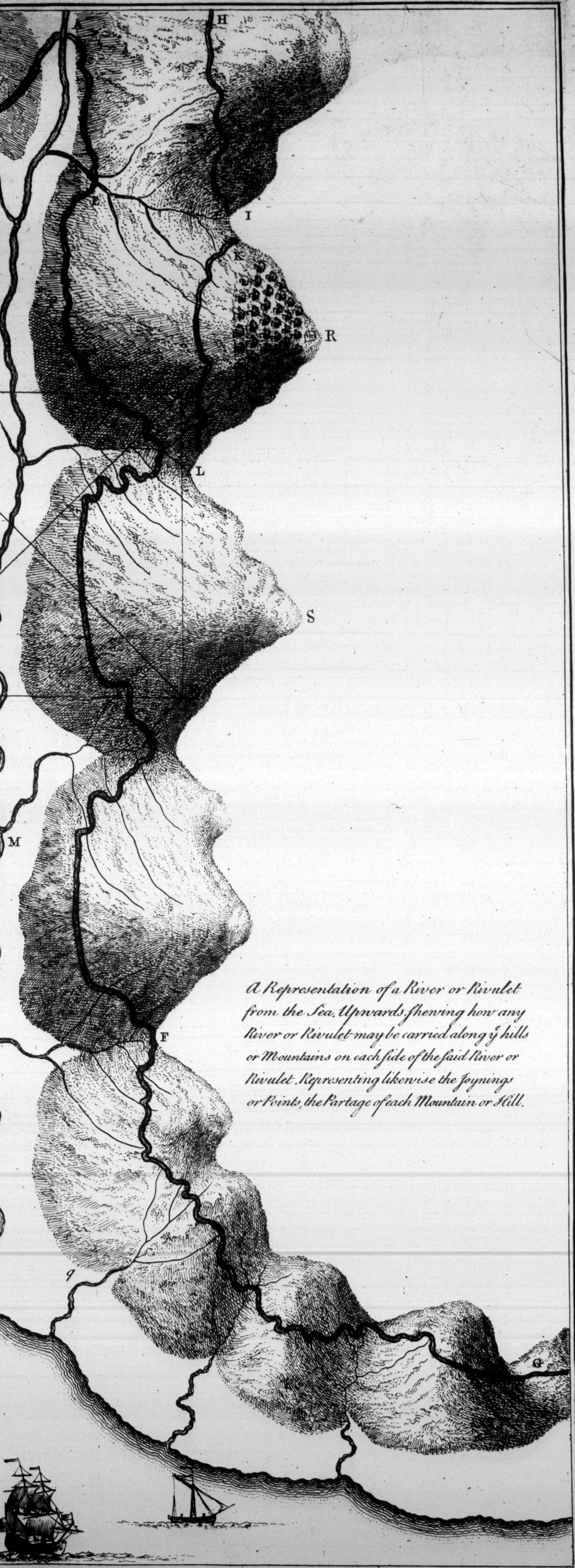
NAMES of the TENEMENT	N. ^o of PEOPLE.					Penny-land	N ^o of Acres on each Tenement	STOCK.			MONEY RENT.			MEAT DUTY.			PRESENTS.				LAND-TAX OR CESS.	
	Families	Men.	Women.	Children	N ^o of Persons on each Tenement			Cowes.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pounds.	Shillings.	Pence.	Cheefe.	Butter.	Sheep.	Cheefe.	Butter.	Sheep.	Kids.	Ueal's.	Pounds.
Terbart.	4	6	6	10	22	3	2700	54	10	54	8	15		3	3	1	3	3	3	3		6
Laga.	7	13	8	11	32	5	4050	90	16	90	10	2	10	5	5	1	5	5	4	3	3	10
Glenbarrodale	6	9	13	11	33	5	2400	90	20	90	9	16	6 ³ / ₄	5	5	1	4	4	2	2	2	10
Glenbeg.	9	9	11	15	35	4	1670	56	12	56	5	11	1 ¹ / ₂	4	4	1	4	4	2	2	2	8
Glenmoir.	5	9	7	13	29	5	1360	60	16	60	5	11	1 ¹ / ₂	4	4	1	4	4	2	2	2	10
Ardlignish.	5	10	8	14	32	5	1800	60	16	60	9		6 ³ / ₄	5	5	1	5	5	2	2	2	10
Camisangaall	9	9	13	13	35	6	1110	72	18	72	9	14	5 ³ / ₄	6	6	1	6	6	2	2	2	12
Tornamoany.	5	9	6	4	19	4	780	48	12	48	5			4	4	1	4	4	2	2	2	8
Bourblaige.	7	9	11	15	35	5	650	60	16	60	7	7	2 ³ / ₄	5	5	1	4	4	2	2	2	10
Skinad.	9	12	14	20	46	5	1480	60	16	60	6	5		5	5	1	4	4	2	2	2	10
Coriuolline.	7	9	11	9	29	6	1350	72	18	72	8	11	1 ¹ / ₂	6	6	1	5	5	2	2	2	12
Mingary.	8	13	11	4	28	6	1700	96	24	96	13	6	8	6	6	1	5	5	2	2	2	12
Kilchoan.	8	13	12	10	35	5	1080	60	16	60	6	5	2 ³ / ₄	5	5	1	4	4	2	2	2	10
Ormfaigmoir.	6	9	8	12	29	4	984	48	12	48	5			4	4	1	4	4	2	2	2	8
Ormfaigbeg.	6	8	10	10	28	5	1640	60	16	60	7	7	2 ³ / ₄	5	5	1	4	4	2	2	2	10
Girgadale.	5	9	8	7	24	5	1960	60	16	60	7	7	2 ³ / ₄	5	5	1	4	4	2	2	2	10
Achahofnich.	6	9	14	11	34	9	2000	108	30	108	12	7	2 ³ / ₄	8	8	2	7	7	3	3	3	18
Achnaha.	8	9	10	14	33	5	1365	60	16	60	6	5		5	5	1	4	4	2	2	2	10
Glendrien.	6	6	8	15	29	5	2220	48	16	48	5	2	9 ¹ / ₂	5	5	2	4	4	2	2	2	8
Faskadale.	2	3	3	3	9	3	3650	126	36	126	18			9	9	2	9	9	4	4	4	18
Achateny.	10	17	21	17	55	6	Achateny Mtn	1	2	2 ³ / ₄												
Braynanault.	8	7	12	12	31	5	500	60	16	60	9	5	6 ³ / ₄	5	5	1	5	5	2	2	2	10
Kilmorri.	6	10	10	8	28	4	1100	108	27	108	12	7	2 ³ / ₄	8	8	2	8	8	4	3	3	18
Swardilchorach	6	9	9	6	24	5	780															
Swardilmoir	5	10	6	8	24	5	1230	60	15	60	6	5		5	5	1	4	4	2	2	2	10
Swardilcheul.	9	14	12	11	37	8	2340	96	25	96	12	15	6 ³ / ₄	8	8	2	7	7	3	3	3	16
Gortonfern.	3	5	5	4	14	1	875	16	3	16												
Lehick.						1	875	16	3	16				1	1		1	1	1			2
Clash & Ardrimomish	2	4	7	2	13	2	1750	32	6	32	2	10		2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	4
Daal and Gortonoorn.	8	12	12	19	43	6	2980	96	15	96	10	16	8	6	6	1	4	4	2	2	2	12
Ardtoe & Waterfoot.	4	8	11	9	28	4	2000	64	12	64	6	2	2 ³ / ₄	4	4	1	4	4	2	2	2	8
Acharakle.	9	10	14	19	43	5	3380	80	15	80	9		6 ³ / ₄	5	5	1	4	4	2	2	2	10
ARDNAMORUCHAN	201	292	314	351	957	152	55056	2016	489	2016	244	17	2	148	148	33	132	132	62	62	62	15 16
Achnalea.	8	13	15	3	31	5		100	18	100	11	16	1 ¹ / ₂	5	5	1	4	4	2	1		10
Carnach.	2	5	4	4	13																	
Strontien.	5	5	7	14	26	5		100	18	100	11	16	1 ¹ / ₂	5	5	1	4	4	2	1		10
Drinnatorrin.	3	3	3	8	14	5		80	14	80	7			5	5	1	4	4	2	1		10
Torbaan.	1	2	2	3	7																	
Arriundill.	5	8	7	14	29	5		90	16	90	9	11	8	5	5	1	4	4	2	1		10
Annahylt.	8	8	10	20	38	5		100	18	100	11	16	1 ¹ / ₂	5	5	1	4	4	2	1		10
Ardnastaing						5		100	18	100	11	16	1 ¹ / ₂	5	5	1	4	4	2	1		10
Daalnaheillach	1	4	2	4	10																	
Glenhurich.	5	18	14	11	43																	
Powloch.	4	5	7	14	26	5		100	18	100	11	16	1 ¹ / ₂	5	5	1	4	4	2	1		10
Gorten Morij	2	3	5	5	13																	
Scammodill.	3	5	9	9	23	3		60	10	60	17	1	8	3	3	1	2	2	1	1		6
Glashorran.	1	4	2	4	10																	
Ronachanmoir	4	4	8	9	21	5		100	18	100	11	16	1 ¹ / ₂	5	5	1	4	4	2	1		10
Razebale.	4	9	12	8	29	6		120	20	120	14	3	4	6	6	1	5	5	2	1		12
Camusine.	3	4	6	8	18	5		100	18	100	11	16	1 ¹ / ₂	5	5	1	4	4	2	1		10
Ronaehanstroan.	4	7	7	5	10	5		90	16	90	9	8	10 ³ / ₄	5	5	1	4	4	2	1		10
Achmanellan.	4	9	19	6	25																	
Derrydaff.								20	3	20	2	7	2 ³ / ₄	1	1		1	1	1	1		2
SWENARD.	67	116	130	149	395	60	47344	1160	205	1160	142	5	7	60	60	12	48	48	24	13		6 5
The Totall of ARDNAMORUCHAN & SWENARD.	278	408	444	500	1352	202	102400	376	649	376	387	2	9	208	208	45	180	180	86	75	62	22 1

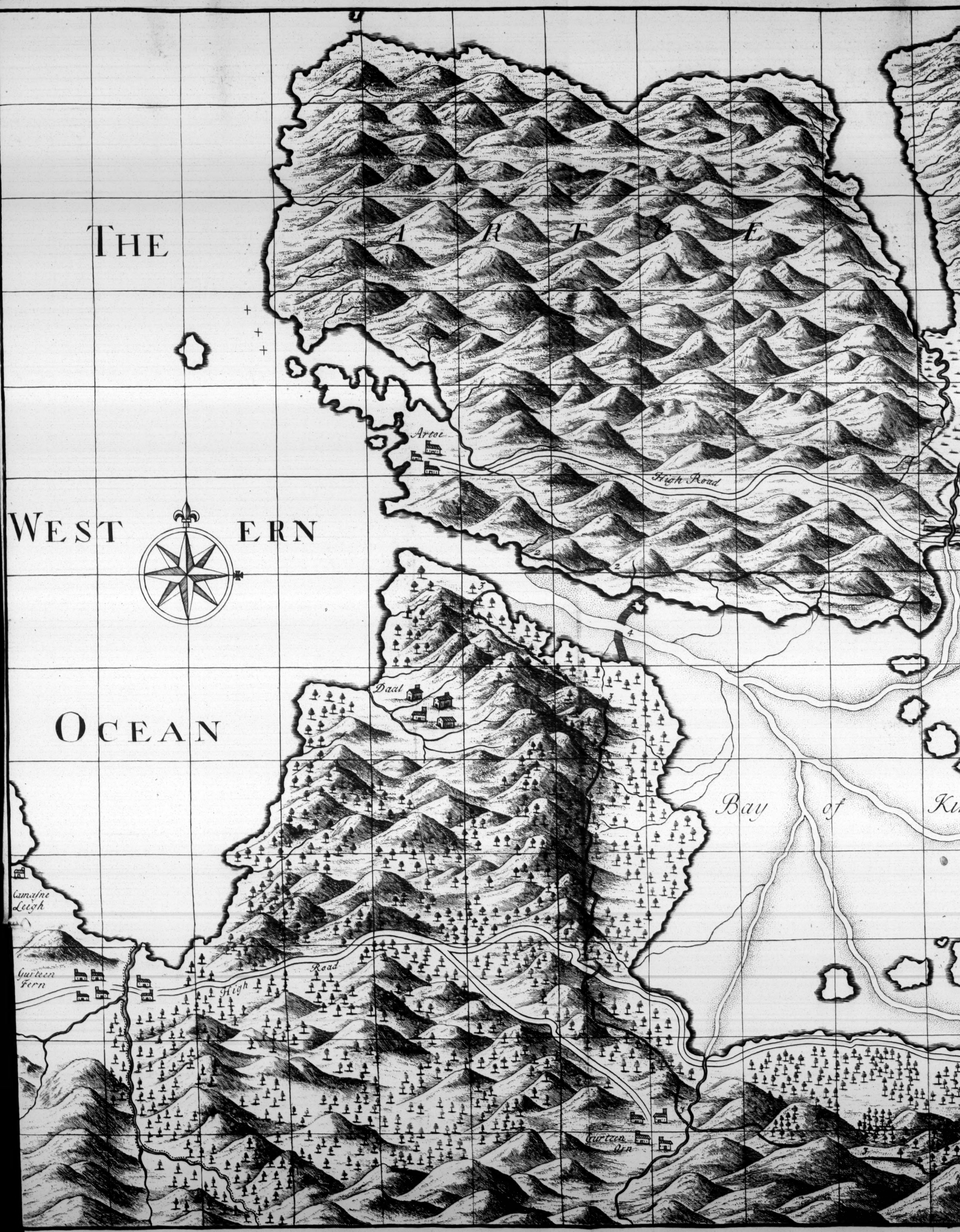
PARISH & BARONY of and Swinard.

LAND-TAX OR CESS.			TYTHES OR TEND.		THEIR VALUE.			TITHCARAGE.			THE TOTAL OF ALL THAT IS PAID BY THE TENANTS				NATURALL AND UNCOMMON PRODUCT.	
Pounds.	Shillings.	Pence.	Bolls.	Firlets.	Pounds.	Shillings.	Pence.	Pounds.	Shillings.	Pence.						
	6	3	3	2	1	7	13	5	4	15	2	1	13	1	Woods, Shell sand, Freestone, Sea- Ware, Corn, Cattle, Fish, Fowl.	N. of Trees 28000
	10	5													Woods, Excellent Milm Stones, Sea Ware, Corn, Cattle, Fish, Fowl.	
	10	5	2	2	1	2	23	8	4	13	16	6	6	3	Woods, Shell sand, Sea Ware.	
	8	4	1	3		15	6	6	8	9	11	8	16	8	Some woods, Shell sand, Sea Ware.	800
	10	5	3		1	6	8	8	4	10	6	6	6	3	Some Wood, Sea Ware, Shell sand.	
	10	5	8	2	3	15	6	8	4	14	9	10	16	3	Shell sand, Sea Ware.	
	12	17													Shell sand, Sea Ware.	
	8	4	1	3		15	6	6	8	9	6	6	6	3	Sea Ware.	
	10	5	2	2	1	2	23	8	4	12	3	2	1	1	Sea Ware, Vains of Falck.	
	10	5	3	1	1	8	10	8	4	11	7	7	3	3	Lime Stone, Marble, Slate.	
	12	7	3	1	1	8	10	10		14	7	6			Sea Ware, Lime Stone.	
	12	7	5	1	2	6	8	10		20		10			Woods, Shell sand, Sea Ware, Lime- Stone, Lead Stone, Iron Ore, Copper Ore.	
	10	5	3		1	6	8	8	4	11	5	5	2	2	Shell sand, Iron Ore, Lime Stone, Sea Ware.	
	8	4	3	1	1	8	10	6	6	9	13	10	3	3	Sea Ware, Marble, Iron Ore.	
	10	5	2	7	1			8	4	12		11	3	3	Sea Ware, Lime Stone, Free Stone, Marble, Marble.	
	10	5	2	2	1	2	23	8	4	12	3	2	1	1	Sea Ware, Shell sand, Pearl.	
	18	9	6		2	13	4	15		21	5	5			Some Wood, Shell sand, Sea Ware.	
	10	5	2	2	1	2	23	8	4	11	3	2	1	1	Sea Ware, Pearl, Shell sand.	
	8	4	1	3		15	6	8	4	9	12	1			Sea Ware, Pearl.	
	18	9	7		3	2	23	15		28	5	11	3	3	Some Wood, Shell sand, Sea Ware.	
	10	5	3		1	6	8	8	4	14	10	11	3	3	Some Wood, Sea Ware, Shell sand.	
	18	9	6		2	13	4	15		21	12	7	3	3	Woods, Some Sea Ware.	
	10	5	3		1	6	8	8	4	11	5	5			Sea Ware, Lime Stone.	
	16	8	3	1	1	8	10	13	4	20	5	6	3	3	Sea Ware, Lime Stone, Marble.	
			1/2		1	1	13	1	8	1	19	3	3	3	Sea Ware, Woods.	1200
	2	1	1/2		1	1	13	1	8	1	19	3	3	3	Woods.	
	4	2	1		2	2	23	3	4	4	5	10				
	12	7	1	1	12	2	23	10		15	11	4	3	3	Woods, Shell sand, Sea Ware.	16760
	8	4		2	4	5	13	6	8	9	11	8			Woods, Shell sand, Sea Ware, Salmon Fishing.	8060
	10	5	1	2	13	4		8	4	13	7	7	3	3	Woods, Free Stone, Shell sand.	20096
15	16	8	8	2	36	14	5	12	13	4	39	3	0	0		74916
	10	5	2	2	1	2	23	8	4	16	9	10			Some Wood, Salmon Fish, Herring, Lead.	300
	10	5	2	2	1	2	23	8	4	16	9	10			Wood, Salmon Fish, & Herring.	3012
	10	5	2	2	1	2	23	8	4	16	9	10			Sea Ware Salmon Lead Veins.	
	10	5	2	2	1	2	23	8	4	11	13	8	3	3	Lead Vein Discovered.	
															Wood Lead.	
	10	5	2	2	1	2	23	8	4	14	5	4	3	3	The famous Lead Vein, now work- ing.	11800
	10	5	2	2	1	2	23	8	4	16	9	10			Lead Vein.	
	10	5	2	2	1	2	23	8	4	16	9	10				
															Lead.	
															Lead Veins, Woods &c.	21007
	10	5	2	2	1	2	23	8	4	16	9	10			Woods.	10900
	6	3	1		8	10	3	5		19	12	4	3	3	Woods.	19380
	10	5	3	2	1	11	13	8	4	16	18	9				31800
	12	6	4		1	15	6	10		20	4	2			Lead Vein Discovered, Woods.	18335
	10	5	2	2	1	2	23	8	4	16	9	10			Woods Veins of Lead, & Falck.	41070
	10	5	3		1	6	8	6	8	14	5	5				
															Woods.	
	2	1		2	4	5	13	1	8	3	8	9			Woods.	53770
6	5		32		14	4	5	4	18	4	19	7	6			211374
22	1	8	114	2	50	18	10	17	11	8	594	8	9	3		286290

The Words on the
Tenements where taken from a survey
the 17th of the Month of the Woods made in
the year 1725.



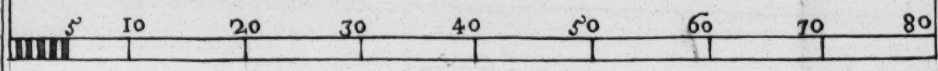




A Map of the
Improved Mofs, and Improveable Bay of
Kintra drawn from a Plan of the Survey
of Ardnamorchan by I. Cowley,
London 1734.

NB. The Parallel Squares are 20 Chains, or
 $\frac{1}{4}$ of an English Statute Mile.

A Scale of 80 Chains, or One Engl. stat. Mile,
at 66 feet, or 22 yards p. Chain.



A PLAN of **Loch**
Famous by the Greatest
this Age

Survey'd &c by

To His Excellency
George Madoc

Lieutenant General & C.
in Chief of His Maj.^{ties} Forces
North Brittain, The
is most Humbly Dedicat

Edin. 1733

A Narrative of the Mines of Strontian

The Barony of Ardmarchan & Lunart the privileged bounds of
y^e York Buildings Company for raising Mines & Minerales is y^e Pro-
perty of Sir Alex Murray of Nanhope who An^o first discovered
y^e Lead Mines of Stronach they lye W. N. W. & E. S. E. at three Miles
gradual Asc^t N. from Stronach att y^e head of Loch Lunart &
are rank't among y^e richest of their kind in Europe. An^o he set
them in lease to the late Duke of Norfolk & Company for y^e term
of Years, reserving to himself in whole for his own have one
sixth part of all y^e Oar that should be
rais'd free of all charges above ground
the said Company sometime afterwards
made over their lease of y^e said Mines
to y^e York Buildings Company for a

sixth part of all y^e Oar that should be
rais'd free of all charges above ground
the said Company sometime afterwards
made over their lease of y^e said Mines
to y^e York Buildings Company for a

valuable Consideration, who accordingly are of present
possession of the same.

As the first Company found it best to greatest Quantity
of Ore nearest y^e Surface, they therefore wrought Mines
in open Cast, whence they are call'd Grooves, they also erected
several necessary Buildings att Swanton, such as a smelt-
ing Mill with four Common hearths, a Bridge upon Caken
Piles drop y^e River, a handsome house for their Manager,
Clerks, and Office, besides others for their Workmen, Stores &c.
As they were y^e first Planters, & they met with y^e greatest Difficulties
The York Buildings Company carried on their works in a more
Regular Manner, by sinking of Shafts & Pumps, & driving of
Drift, whereby they found the Benefit: & the deeper they go,
they come into better Ore, in some places y^e Vein is 34 Yards wide
all spangled Ore, interspersed with a kind of spar, & in other
places it is 38 Inches of Solid Ore bedded in a soft loam, the

Deepest & richest that has been raised &
by y^e Report of y^e Workmen, & y^e Sym-
ptoms of y^e Ground, y^e Deeper they go, is to
be hoped, y^e vein will prove y^e richer in Ore.
The York Buildings Company have
besides enlarged y^e whole worth, by
augmenting y^e number of their Clerks,
Overseers, milters, artificers, Miners, &
labourers; their several Buildings
proportionally, Namely four dost furnaces;
an Almond furnace, & an Est pay furnace;
a smelting Mill with two common hearths,
a slag hearth, a spacious Storehouse, Key,
& Cooperidge, a new hid house for their Liv-
es, or any y^e Chief of y^e said works, master for
their Manager, an estl furnis^h Dispensary,

Part of the

Anno 1730 1791 & I think 1799 Capt Jacob Roe continued fishing upon a Spanish Wreck said to be blown up in 2. Eliz: Reign wth a great Treasure on board upon their Armada: attempting to invade England & all the fruits of his great labour & experience were a few broad pieces of Spanish Gold which had neither suff'd in weight nor figure, and some pieces of eight in Silver which were somewhat waisted beside: a beautiful Piece of Brass Ordnance &

Island of
MULL

His Grace the Duke of Argyle P. of his Lands

Lands of Drimmin
A Narrative of the

The Mines of Glendon in Morven
are situate in his Grace of Duke of
Argyles Lands they were discover
by Mr Alex^r Murray of Lanhope
in^o Some time after his having
obtained a lease of them which he after
wards made over for a Premium to some
Gentlemen in Partnership since call'd Morven
Company they have several good appearances of
lead & one of Copper but neither have been hitherto
workt with that Vigour requisite for more complicit
discoveries They have exported some lead Ore but

MO R
His Grace the Duke

Directions for Sailing into

The better to direct the eye, I have trac'd a Ships course by a prickt line from the entry to the head of Loch Sunart, & distinguished all Remarkables by Numerical figures; the explanation is hereof will I presume come up to what I propose: I give all depths of water along & ebb, & call that deep water which exceeds 45 fathoms.

All Ships passing through the Sound of Mull, if they meet
wth contrary winds & bad weather within the bounds signify-
ed by this Plan, their best refuge is the harbour of Lopus-Moray
which is well known, & failing that to run into Loch Fionn
for Unbramort than Jude is all foyle beside both tide & current
set in upon it. The Dog. Sound is an excellent harbour lane
lockt in 15 fathom Water & under but a narrow entr.

off at 12 fathoms and 1/2 under such a narrow entry. At the point of Topur Merry lies a sunk Rock N^o 2. the weed there is only seen at low ebb, its bearings distance from the shore of Mull about 1 1/2 mile the P^{ts} of Topur Merry bearing at the same time S. by W. The rock that show themselves at half ebb E by S (meaning the old Surks) at near the former distance The Castle of Min

gary at N. & W. Point of Ardmore W by N the Westmost point
of Ardmore than in Sight N. W.
In sailing into L. Sunart you first make the P^e of

Ordsalishish betwixt 8th & 9th are six Rocks A.² 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 seen
att half ebb: the four Westmost 2, 3, 4, 5 call'd the Morven stirks
lye near in a N. & S. line with the P.² of Dunblazan & Carmollin
Hill N.² 2, 3 are y^e old stirks & are nearer y^e Morven side N.² 4, 5
the young stirks in about midwater East from the last lye N.⁶
Signach Beg n^o a long foul West P.² and N.² 7 Signach more
always in sight You have from 10 to 14 fath: betwixt them
& the Morven Shore, or betwixt any of themselves
From the P.² of Ordsalishish to the P.² of Dungallan through the
Lower Narrows the Course is E by S. but in all L. Runart your
Eye must be your principal guide About half way to the
7th Narrows on your Starboard side is the I. of Cranwa
where is a Wet Harbour in 5 & 6 fath: wat: in sight as you
pass, & on your Larboard side the I. of Glenmore, East
of n^o 4th is a large good Anchoring Bay in 10 fath: wat: & under
the Passage through the lower Narrows is betwixt two small
Rioka & Deer, where you are liable to three hazards, y^e 1st N.² 8
a Rock partly seen att & Ebb close under the West end of the
Deer or Larboard side As you enter the 2nd N.² 9 a flat on the
S.E. end of the same I. within the Narrows & y^e 3rd N.² 10 a Rock
partly seen att & Ebb close under the W. end of y^e Larboard side
or Rioka, without y^e Narrows look y^e upon your entering into, & passing y^e



Excellence
Wade Esq.
at & Commander
his Forces in
in, This Plan
by Dedicated

Sunart & become National Improvement has Produced

Alex. Bruce

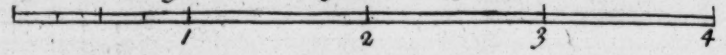
R. Cooper

Corollary

Therefore if Mines conduce superlatively to if and if Government has in that great undertaking of the Roads & Bridges, carried on all over the North under his Excellency General Wades direction, which end is the civilizing & enriching the Country: some of those were thought impracticable till lately accomplished: such actions have been recorded by the faithfullest historians in all ages amongst Master pieces of the greatest Potentates & Generals: which together with his Excellencies Prudent and steady Conduct, great Moderation, Acts of Clemency and Charity to several families & people in Scotland, have already contributed more, under his most Gracious Majesties happy Administration, to the Peace, Profit, & Pleasure of these parts, than any subject before him: And however different we are in our sentiments with respect to other matters, yet all Scotsmen, I have hitherto conversed with on that subject, agree in the same: so that from such a good beginning, and surprising progress, its presumed a speedy & happy Period may be put to so great a work by the same hand, & there upon be left in Record to latest Posterity after a suitable manner in its proper place.

Regnante GEORGIO secundo
Perficiat Georgius Wade

A Scale of Miles of 1760 Yards each



From their constantly employing about 20 hands, besides horses for leading their Ore, & I am credibly inform'd that if whole Work is still to be rais'd to a much greater height without loss of time.

From their having expended several thousand pounds in building

From their great consumption of our own produce, such as Iron for their Mills, furnaces, & Tools: Coal for their Mills, & furnaces; & Timber for their Groves.

From their encreasing of publick Revenue by duty on lead & Ore, either exported or manufactur'd at home; & their employing of shipping for their Export and Import.

From their Inclosing, bringing in, & cultivating both Garden & other grounds, which will soon be found a greater Improvement than at present.

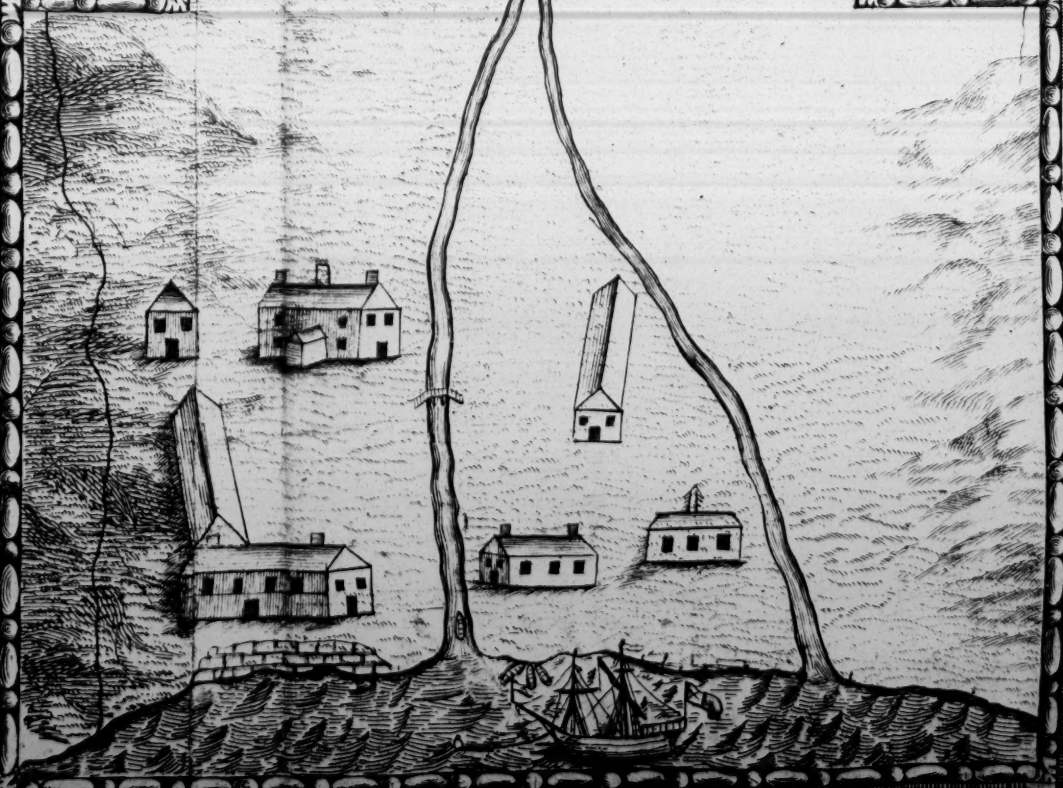
From their having instigated, & as it were inspired from their success, desire into all Ranks & Degrees of people throughout Kingdom upon such & other projects, some where have succeed, & several others have very good appearances.

Whence I infer that Loch Sunart is become famous by the Greatest National Improvement this Age has produced.

Several lodging houses for workmen in Strontian, besides another set of Buildings for them at New York, which lies more contiguous to if, & where a Brew house, Malt barn & Kibn, stables, work houses, Peat barns, and Timber & Coal yards, & several biggings upon y grooves for Smiths, Carpenters &c. from whence they have made if Roads for leading if Ore to if smelting Mills & furnaces at a great labour & expence, besides levelled, & paved or laid with Gravel, all if Passages & streets in Strontian, where by it is become wholesome & pleasant they have also perform'd their part to if Highways: from all which arise if following Advantages to if Kingdom all taken out of the bowels of the Earth.

into LOCH SUNART.
Lower Narrows, you may keep if Starboard side or Rishka side on board, till fast upon if, going out you are to steer upon if N. P. of if Carmah, I inform hereby you easily clear every thing, Here you have betwixt 7 & 8 fath. Wat. Glenborradale Bay is all foul you may also leave if of Rishka on if larboard side, & so as it were turn it up round if, come or come to an Anchor any where betwixt the P. of Oranva & Rishka in 24 fath. Wat. But there is one ledge of hark Rocks N. & S. of if side of Rishka, at some distance from it in 8 fath. Wat. & another N. of betwixt Rishka & Carnah. So that if Narrows are generally prefer'd. Give a good birth to Dungallon P. it is all foul quite round it N. is if worst, but there is room enough & clean Anchoring ground all over to the Morven shore in 19 fath. Wat. & under all communication w. Loch Reacuss is if foul & shallow that is only navigable by small boats. From Dungallon P. to Rezipole if Course is N. N. E. call'd long Reach & is all clean from side to side & deep water in if current in Tarbet Bay you have a good wet Harbour in 6 & 7 fath. Wat. Also good Anchoring before Rezipole but some what close N. from if P. of Ardrenish N. 24 at some distance is a hark Rock in 1 fath. Wat. From Rezipole towards if upper Narrows you can have no set Course but must be solely guided by if Eye

keeping in if Midloth where you have room enough, & incline gradually more Easterly as you come up with if Islands: in about half way to if upper Narrows on Morven side is a long hark Rock near if surface call'd Thomson's Rock it lies betwixt a conspicuous Rocky hill the Eastmost of its kind close on the Morven shore like to an Island & the lowermost large if land next to Rezipole on Sunart side. And N. 10. 17 is all foul on Sunart side & several if Rocks seen at half Ebb but N. is much if worst, there being several hark Rocks betwixt a Peninsula call'd the Black Rock & Glen Laudale on each side of if Peninsula are two clean Anchoring Bays in 6 fath. Wat. but mostly shallow. You come gradually in 3 & 4 fath. Wat. in the upper Narrows betwixt if Black Rock N. 19 & the Morven shore nearer if Rock is if deep if water. Off of if P. N. 20 west from Liedgesdale lies if Shelving Rock in 3 fath. Wat. if best Anchoring ground before Liedgesdale is in 15 fath. Wat. in 6 & 7 fath. Wat. it is foul ground. Hence to Strontian all is clear, keeping near the Morven side, where you come to a good Road in about 12 fath. Wat. at opposite to the Mouth of Strontian River.



A New MAP of NORTH BRITAIN,

with the Islands thereunto belonging, done from some late Surveys of part of the East and West Coasts, and from Modern Accounts of the Country and other Authorities mentioned in the Explanation annexed. Fol: (9)
Pl: I.
by J. Cowley. 1734.

ORKNEY
ISLANDS
In all 28 besides
Holms & Rocks.

N. All the Small Islands
are called Holms.



THE WESTERN

OCEAN





N.B. The 66 Burroughs which choose 15 Members for Parliament pursuant to the Union Act in 1707, are distinguished each by a Star:—*. 30 Members more are chosen by the Shires or Stewarties, viz: one for each (excepting those of Bute & Caithness, Nairn & Cromarty, Clackmanan and Kinross, which choose One by Turns)

THE NORTH

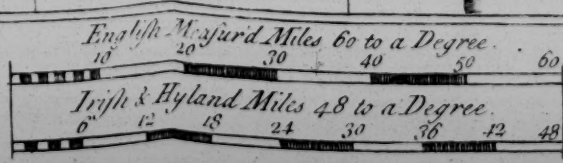
O R

BRITISH

SEA

Part of SOUTH BRITAIN

called ENGLAND



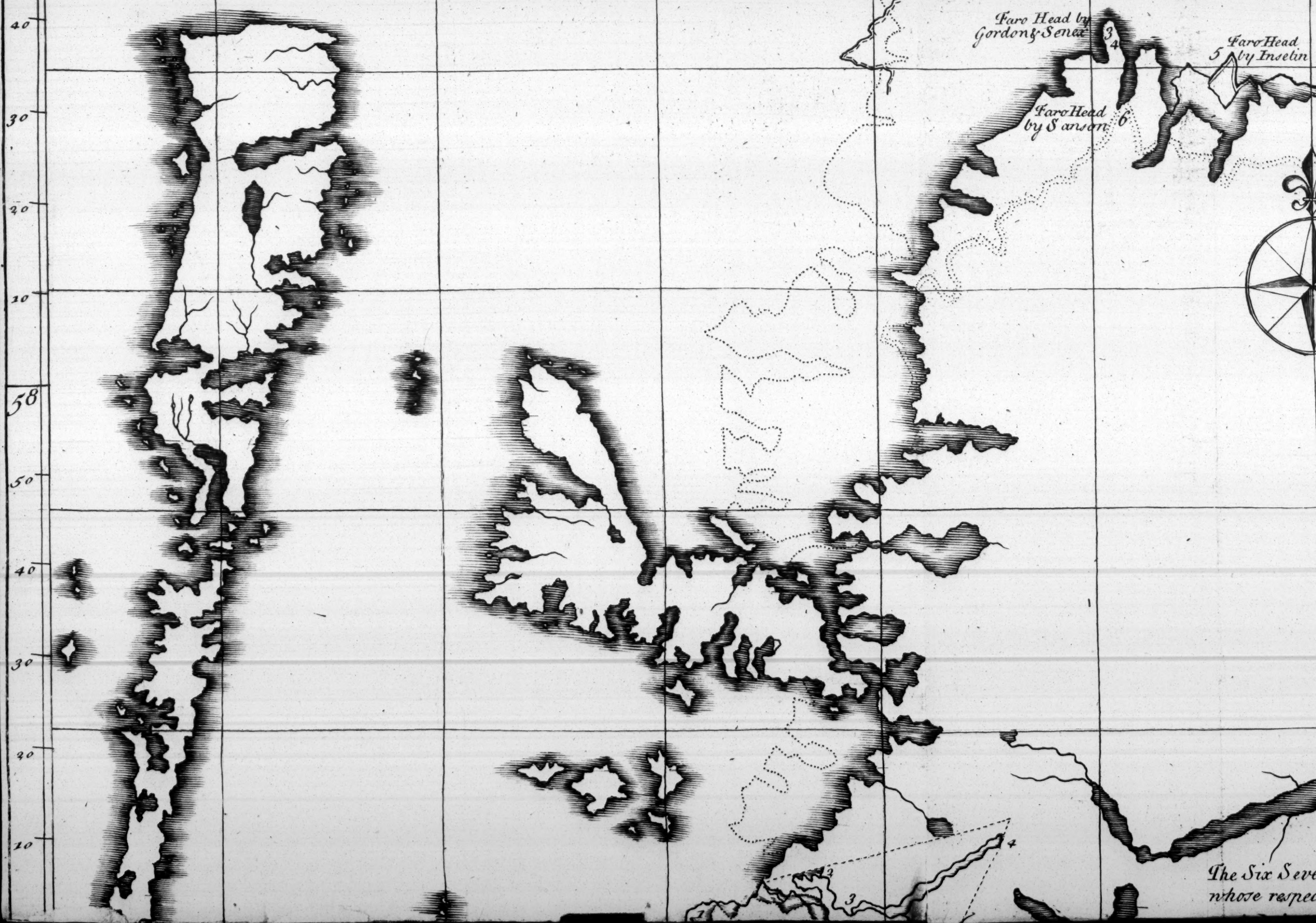
A Display of the Coasting Lines
of SIX Several MAPS of
NORTH BRITAIN

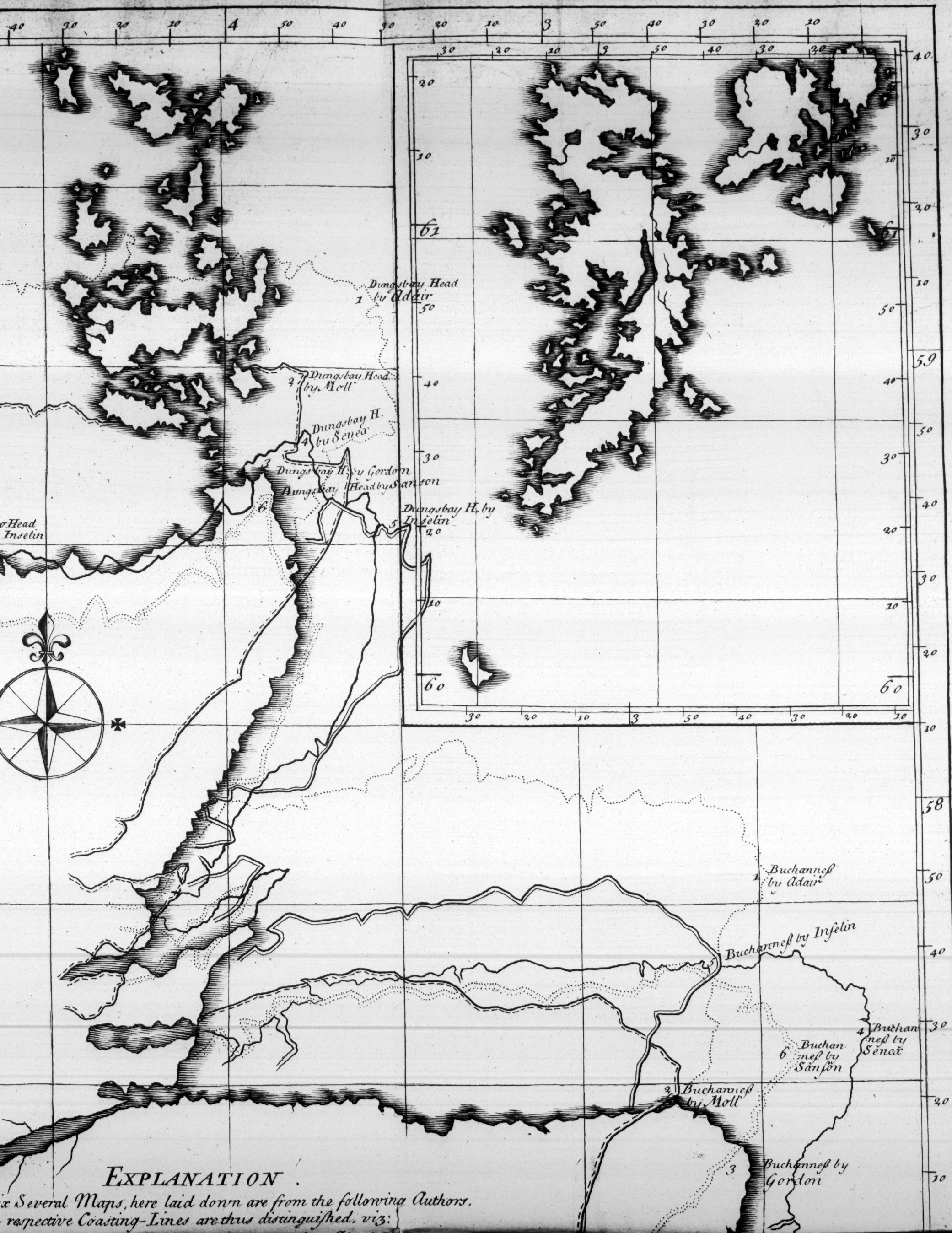
Shewing the Disagreement among Geographers
in their Representations of the Extent, and Situation of the
Country. Drawn from the Originals (as Published) and
laid down by One and the same Scale, according to their respective
Bearings and Distances from the Point of Ardnamorchan
on the West.

by **I. COWLEY**
London 1734

The Distances are given by the Scale, or may be taken
by Inspection, from the Parallel Squares of 20 Miles.

Vid: The Explanation below, and the One Annexed, fol. 19. Pl: 3.





EXPLANATION

Several Maps, here laid down are from the following Authors,
 respective Coasting-Lines are thus distinguished, viz:

A detailed historical map of the Mull of Galloway region, showing the coastline, islands, and surrounding waters. The map includes a grid of latitude and longitude lines. Key locations labeled include 'Ardnamoinan Point', 'I. Mull', 'Kintyre by Gordon', 'Kintyre by Seneca', 'Kintyre by Injelen', 'Kintyre by Adair', 'Kintyre by Nell', 'C. Fair of Ireland by Adair & Injelen', and 'C. Fair of Ireland by Gordon'. A scale bar at the bottom indicates 'Scotch Miles 50 to a Degree'.

EXPLANATION

The Six Several Maps, here laid down are from the following Authors, whose respective Coasting-Lines are thus distinguished, viz:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Adair by Single Dots | 4 Senex by a Single Line |
| 2 Moll by a Single & a broken Parallel Line | 5 Infelin of Paris by 2 Parallel Lines |
| 3 Gordon of Straloch by a Shaded Line | 6 Sanfon by Parallel Dots |

By reason of the different Coastings interfering with each other, and to avoid confusion, there are only some few Noted Capes, or Points of the Coast here remarked, viz: Ardnamorchan Point on the West from whence the Several Coastings are Stationed. Faro-Head and Dungsbay-Head, on the North Coasts and the Mules of Kintyre, and of Galloway, on the South Coasts, and these Several Capes are distinguished by figures, from 1 to 6 in reference to the Numbers at which the Author's Name stands in the above Catalogue of Geographers; But the Mule of Galloway, alone is distinguished by the Letter G, with the figure of reference adjoined as before mentioned.

All the faint Coasting Line, contained within the Dots, on the West Coast at Ardnamorchan, is the Track of an Actual Survey which is laid down by the same Scale: and is thus explained viz:

The single Line on the outside of the Shaded Coast, shews the real Extent of the Land beyond what has been represented, either in the foregoing, or in any other Publick Maps; and is continued, both thro' and within the Shading according to the real course of the Coast.

Fig. 1. Is a Bay falsely represented by most Maps to be Loch Sheil.

The Real Mouth of Loch Sheil

3 The Real course & Extent of the Loch which is Navigable

4 from the Sea for large Sloops

5 The Real course & Extent of Loch Swenard which is

6 Navigable to Head at 6 for Ships of 300 Ton & which

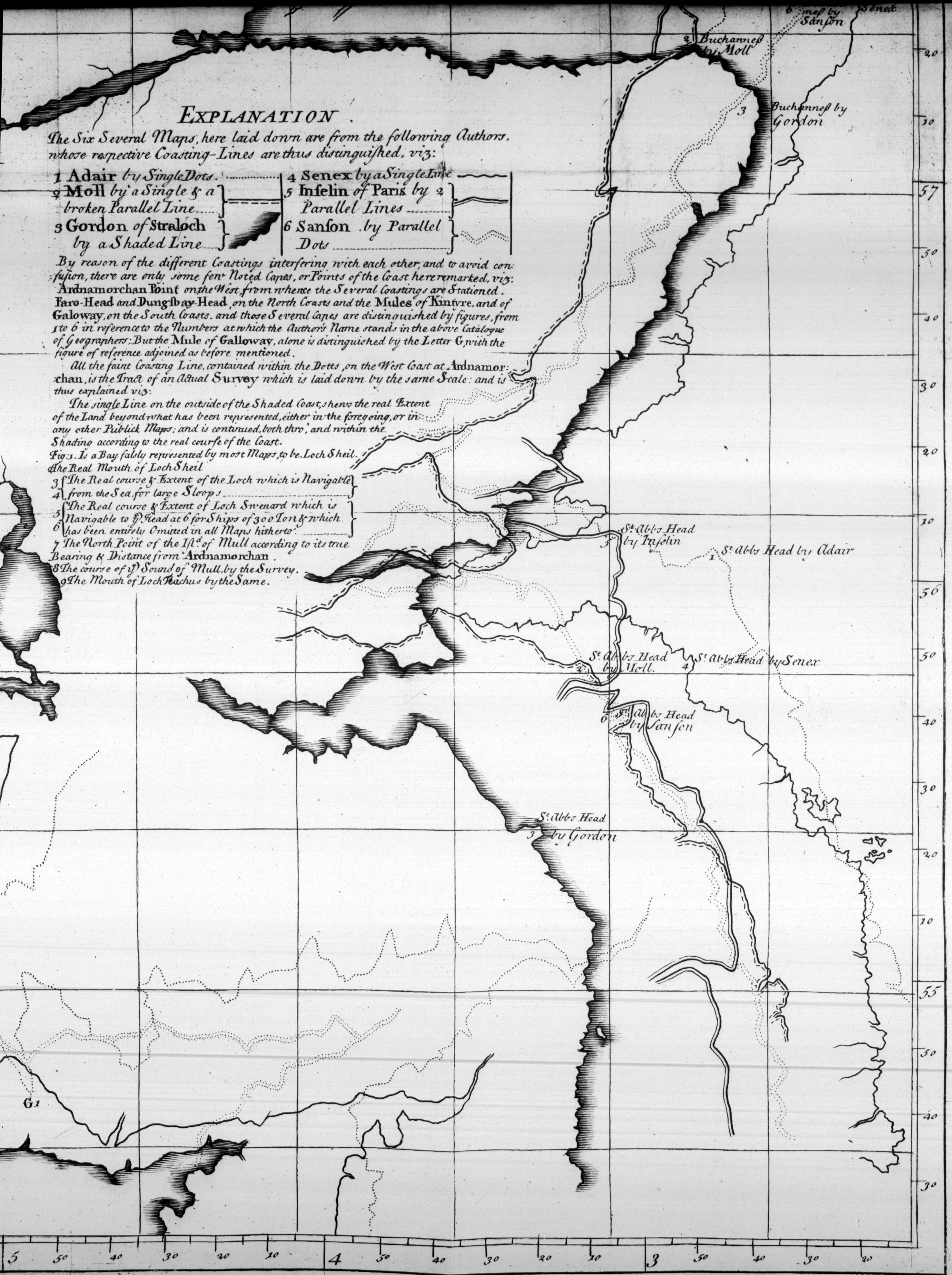
7 has been entirely Omitted in all Maps hitherto

8 The North Point of the Isl^d of Mull according to its true

Bearing & Distance from Ardnamorchan

9 The course of y^e Sound of Mull by the Survey.

10 The Mouth of Loch Neachas by the Same.





A
 Hydrographical Description, or Chart of
 the Sea Coasts of Great Britain, Ireland,
 France, Holland, Germany, Denmark, &
 Norway, bordering on the North Sea; from
 Bommel Sound, due E. of the Isles of Ork-
 ney, to the Island of Gersey, wherein all
 the noted Banks, Shoals, Rocks &c. with
 the Soundings &c. are remarked from the
 latest observations of Skillful Pilots.
 Drawn from the Original made & Published
 at Paris by C. Inselin, Geogr. A.^e 1715. -
 by J. Cowley at London. 1734.





UYIST I

belonging to Clan-Ranold

OCEAN

Cannay I. belonging to Clan-Ranold

Rum

I belonging to Mr. M^r. Lean Laird of Col.

Helskyr I. belonging to Clan-Ranold

Egg

I belonging to Clan-Ranold

Isle I.

I. of Muck belonging to M^r. M^r. Lean of Muck

Barra I. belonging to M^r. Neil Laird of Barra

WESTERN

Col I. Part of it belonging to M^r. M^r. Lean of Col, and the two Ends to the D. of Argyle

A good Part of it Poss'd by the Campbels.

Guanna I.

Tiree I. belonging to the D. of Argyle

Poss'd by the Campbels

Kairnburgh

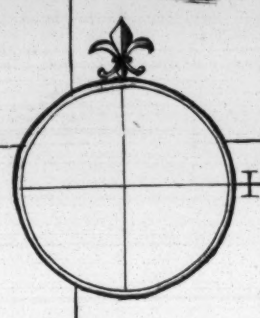
Loch na Gaul

I OF MULL
most part of it the property of the D. of Argyle and Poss'd by Campbels

L. Bay of Loch Bay

M^r. Lean of Loch Bay

L. Bay of Lenny gael



Soa Vreal

P^t of Ard & Glen Elg.

L. Oorn

KN

MORE

Laird of Mor ARASA

MOR

Laird of Mor

MORCHAN & SWE

Polled

ship of

MOR

belonging to the

of Argyle Poss'd

Castle of

L. Allyn

E state of

Alex. Moray

Bar Poss'd by

Campbels

Castle of

Duart



